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FIRST EDITION

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION

The Union Heroes Resident in Virginia in Council—The Convention Pledged to Support the Reconstruction Acts of Congress—Repudiation of the Hunnicutt Platform.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—The Convention of ex-United States officers, soldiers, and sailors was called to order at 12 o'clock to-day by Major L. L. Venable, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Officers' and Soldiers' Association of Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Charlottesville, and a number of counties were represented.

On motion, Major Venable was appointed temporary chairman, and a secretary was appointed, when the chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Maul, ex Chaplain of the 16th New Hampshire Regiment, who opened the proceedings of the Convention with prayer.

A committee of five was then appointed to examine credentials and report whether the delegates present were entitled to seats. Mr. Porter, of Norfolk, and two ex-enlisted men, one of whom was a colored man, were added to the committee.

The committee reported General H. H. Wells, of Alexandria, for President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

On taking the chair, General Wells said:—

"Gentlemen of the Convention:—In accepting the position I desire to extend to you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. These, gentlemen, are no idle words, for I deem it, indeed, a high honor to preside over the deliberations of so intelligent and patriotic a body of gentlemen as I see before me—men who come here because they have already given evidence on the field of strife of their devotion to their country. I see before me those who in a hundred battles have upheld their flag and fought to maintain the integrity of the Union and the glory of their country. In view of the object for which we are assembled together, I esteem it the greater honor to preside over this body. It is not enough that the husbandman should plough his land and sow his seed, but he must watch and guard with anxious care its growth till the fruit of his toil be fully garnered. I understand that the object of this meeting is to devise means to gather in the harvest, sown with so much toil and watered by the precious blood of so many of our countrymen. I am but too happy to participate with you in this laudable purpose, and I trust that you will go on in the work now so happily begun until the fruit of the bloody war through which we have passed shall have been fully gathered and the harvest secured."

The remarks of the President were received with applause.

A committee of seven was then appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to prepare the platforms. On the reassembling of the Convention the following despatch was read by the Secretary:—

"NORFOLK, Sept. 25.—To the President of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:—Our Association sends you greeting, and wishes success to your Convention.

"JAMES D. BRADY."

The following platform was reported by the Committee and adopted unanimously. General Mulford and Dr. Sharp were on the Committee:—

Resolved, That we regard a speedy restoration to the Union of those States lately in rebellion as second only in importance to the recognition of the supremacy of the Government of the United States, and so essential alike to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all classes.

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that with Congress alone rests the power to restore these States to the Union, and that restoration can only take place under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and we pledge ourselves to honestly and faithfully carry out the provisions of these acts in restoring Virginia to her position in the Union.

Resolved, That no republican form of government can permanently exist without a full recognition of the principle of political equality for all men, without distinction of race or color; that the ballot is the best protection freemen can have for the security of their rights; and that we pledge ourselves to the support of such measures as will secure to all men, of whatever race or color or previous condition, the ballot and equal political rights.

Resolved, That no republican form of government can be wisely administered without a general education of the people, and that we are in favor of the system of free schools, supported by all and open to all.

Resolved, That we regard the present system of taxation as partial and especially burdensome to the laboring man, and that we are in favor of a more general and equal distribution of its burdens upon all classes who enjoy the blessings and protection offered by the civil government.

Resolved, That we have great hope in the future of Virginia; that with her agricultural and mineral resources, and her facilities for manufacture, and with that change in her industrial system which now renders labor an honorable instead of a menial service, which will cordially invite and must bring to our State its legitimate share of emigration, without which it will for many years be impossible to develop those resources, we may hope to see Virginia take her place alongside of Ohio and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in her agricultural, her mineral, and her manufacturing products.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in that great Union organization which, when danger threatened our common country, stood by and for the maintenance of its Government, and still seek a harmonious restoration of all the States in the Union by guaranteeing to all its citizens that principle embodied in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights and privileges, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That we favor a modification of the usury laws of Virginia sufficient to induce foreign capital to seek investment in the State.

A motion to endorse the platform adopted by the radical Convention on the 17th of April and readopted at the last Convention was lost by a large majority.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. No one representing the Hunnicutt wing of the party was in the Convention. General Wells delivered an appropriate valedictory address.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

The Death of Captain-General Manzano—Uneasiness for the Safety of the Island the Cause of His Death.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Under the stringent and oppressive *regime* instituted for the collection of the taxes here, it is well known, Captain-General Manzano had a dread that the safety of the island would be seriously endangered during his command. His mind was uneasy in consequence for a long time.

After his death, singularly enough, an order has come, as I learn from authentic sources, repealing the new law for the collection of taxes, which has given almost universal dissatisfaction, and restoring the old system, which was much more acceptable.

Manzano had, some time ago, proposed this change, and the delay and anxiety undoubtedly affected him seriously and left him an easy victim to disease.

Colonel Plumb, the United States Charge d'Affaires for Mexico, accompanied by Captain Quackenbush, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

More Whisky Seizures in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Revenue Inspector J. T. Connatty, of New York, yesterday seized the distillery and rectifying establishment of Messrs. Chaffee & Bridge, of this city, for alleged complicity in the frauds now charged against the Kentucky Bourbon Company, of New York.

Large Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Fire this evening destroyed A. J. Port's distillery on Spring Grove avenue. Loss, $80,000; insured for $45,000. The building was owned by H. A. Gilbert.

The Yellow Fever at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 25.—Major Stone died last night of yellow fever. He will be buried with Masonic honors to-day.

MAXIMILIAN.

Official Correspondence Concerning His Remains—The Conditions to be Fulfilled by Admiral Tegethoff Before Receiving Them—Instructions to General Escobedo Previous to the Execution.

The following official correspondence is taken from the Mexico *Diario Oficial* of September 9:

MINISTER TEJADA TO MESSRS. PALACIO AND DE LA TORRE.

MEXICO, Sept. 4.—Messrs. Mariano Riva Palacio and Rafael Martinez de la Torre, who acted as counsel for the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, presented themselves yesterday at this ministry and stated that the Vice-Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian Navy, had arrived in Mexico and wished to hold an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Vice-Admiral appeared to-day, accompanied by Messrs. Palacio and De la Torre, at the hour appointed.

The Vice-Admiral makes known that he has come to Mexico to request of the Government of the republic permission to take the mortal remains of the Archduke Maximilian to Austria. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he would submit said petition to the President of the republic, but before taking it into consideration he would like that the Vice-Admiral would be pleased to state in what character he presented himself. The Vice-Admiral answered that when his journey to Mexico was decided upon, it was thought that it would please the Government of the republic better for him not to come with any official mission from the government of Austria, but simply with a private commission from the family, who out of affection and family piety naturally wished to obtain possession of the Archduke's mortal remains. For this reason he had come merely with a private commission from the Archduke's mother, and his brother, the Emperor of Austria. In reply to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he further added that he had simply received a verbal commission from the family of the Archduke; but that, if it were necessary, he was willing to give a written statement that he had come for the purposes already mentioned. The Minister for Foreign Affairs repeated that he would submit his request to the President of the republic, and would be able to make known his determination on the following day. S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

On the 5th inst. Vice-Admiral Tegethoff, accompanied by Messrs. Palacio and De la Torre, returned to the ministry and received the following reply:—

MINISTER TEJADA TO ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF.

Baron Lago, who acted as Austrian Charge d'Affaires near the Archduke; Baron Magnus, who acted as Minister of Prussia, and Dr. Bach, family physician of the Archduke, some time ago asked permission to remove the mortal remains of Maximilian. The Government replied to all three that it had reasons for not acceding to their request. This reply was given because Government thought that its duty required that, previous to determining whether permission shall be allowed to remove the Archduke's remains to Austria, either an official document of the Austrian Government, or an express authority from the Archduke's family requesting the Republican Government to deliver the remains, should be submitted to the consideration of Government.

Although Vice-Admiral Tegethoff, by reason of his social position in Austria and his personal merits, is deserving of consideration on the part of the Mexican Government, the latter cannot decide to grant him permission to remove the Archduke's remains, seeing that he has brought with him no credential fulfilling either of the above two requisites deemed imperative in the case. The President of the Republic has authorized the Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform Vice-Admiral Tegethoff that when either of said requisites shall be satisfied, whether by an official document from the Austrian Government or by an express authority from the family requesting the Archduke's remains, the Government of the Republic will be disposed to permit their removal to Austria out of a due regard to the natural sentiments of piety that prompt such a request. The Government, out of the same sentiments of piety, has, in the interim, ordered that the remains be embalmed, entombed, and cared for with all the decorum due to a departed being. S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The following are the instructions that were forwarded to General Escobedo, in regard to the remains of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia:—

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 18, 1867.—General Mariano Escobedo, Queretaro:—Permission has been asked of the Government to remove the remains of Maximilian to Europe, after the execution. This has not been granted; but on account of said petition the President of the republic has ordered that you be governed by the following instructions:—

First. After the execution, should any of the relatives of Don Miguel Miramon or Don Tomas Mejia request their remains, you shall at once allow them to take possession of them.

Second. You alone shall take the proper measures regarding the remains of Maximilian, and not allow any one else to take any measures in relation thereto.

Third. You shall take the precaution to have coffins of zinc and wood made to contain the remains of Maximilian, and also of Don M. Miramon and Don T. Mejia, in case the relatives of these last do not claim them.

Fourth. Should any one request permission to embalm or inject the remains of Maximilian, or do anything else that you may deem proper, you shall refuse them permission; but in such case you shall take measures to have it done yourself in due time, having care that it be done by Mexicans on whom you can rely, and that all things be done in a decorous manner for account of the Government. You shall not refuse foreigners permission to be present.

Fifth. After the execution you shall take care of Maximillian, and of the others also, if their relatives do not claim them, everything being done with that decorum due after justice has been satisfied.

Sixth. You shall have the remains of Maximilian deposited in a becoming and safe place, under guard of the authorities.

Seventh. At the entombment of the remains of Maximilian, and of the others, in case their relatives do not claim them, you shall see that the customary religious ceremonies be performed. S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

MAXIMILIAN AND LOPEZ.

Self-Justification of the Alleged Traitor.

We have received the following communication:—

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

MEXICO, August 17.—Sir:—With the indignation of a man of honor, who has become the victim of such a horrible calumny as that which has assailed me, I have seen that men who know not what have been the true events, and who have not even cared to take the trouble to learn the truth of persons knowing the same, have sent to the European and American press reports that are false and absurd in every particular. It is easy for me to correct the erroneous judgment of my compatriots who are on the spot where the events in discussion occurred, but public opinion in Europe and America cannot be so easily reached unless the press be just and impartial towards me.

That you may give your decision in the matter, I send you a copy of the manifesto I have published, and which contains the simple and faithful record of what has taken place. I will confine myself at present to making one simple reflection that will convince you of the falsity of the assertion which has been made. The European and American press suppose that, like another Judas, I sold the Emperor in the midst of his sleep. I merely wish now to state that the Emperor was not taken prisoner in the military post of which I was the commander, nor even in the besieged city, but at some distance beyond the town, at the head of his troops, among which were 400 good cavalrymen of the Empress' regiment, drawn up in line-of-battle and surrounded by their generals and officers. Could not Maximilian with these forces, and particularly with the aid of the cavalry, have undertaken a retreat? How could it be supposed that he was sold or betrayed? I beg that you will take thorough cognizance of any manifesto, that you will reflect upon the declaration I have made above, and that you will do me perfect and entire justice by exonerating me from the horrible crime imputed to me.

Would you know the origin of the report taxing me with treachery?

It was first circulated by two Imperialist Generals, one of whom desired to conceal his guilty speculations that led the army to utter demoralization and ruin. The other, in a moment of intoxication, and urged by a feeling of revenge and by personal reasons concerning the military service, explained the taking of the city on the evening of the memorable 15th day of May, accusing me, in presence of the captive generals and chiefs, of having sold my post to the enemy. Both knew that I had left my post by order of the Emperor, for the purpose of parleying with the besiegers, and sought in that incident, with the purport of which they were only partially acquainted, a pretext that no one might become aware of their own deeds.

Be just with me, as conscience and truth exact, and pray accept the assurance of the consideration with which I remain, your obedient servant,

MIGUEL LOPEZ.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Speech of General Sherman—The Indians Threatened with Death if They do Not Make Peace—Disgust of a Savage Chief—Remarks of Senator Henderson—Replies of the Indians.

NORTH PLATTE, Sept. 20.—The second pow wow with the Sioux Indians has just been concluded, lasting several hours, and witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators.

As the speeches of General Sherman and Senator Henderson are directly to the point in question and cover the whole ground, I have given them in full, as well as the replies of the principal chiefs. They seemed greatly impressed with the words spoken to them, and were apparently satisfied to adopt the wishes of the Commissioners. General Sherman opened the council as follows:—

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Friends:—We have heard your words, and have thought of them all night, and now give you our answers. You tell us that the building of the railroad up the Smoky Hill and the wagon road by Powder river are the principal causes of the present trouble. The Government supposes the Smoky Hill road was agreed on by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who did own that country more than four years ago, and it has been travelled by stages and wagons ever since. Military posts and mail stations were built there more than two years ago, and this was not then considered a cause of war. The Government thought the building of an iron road there to you would be nothing more, but to us is much more convenient and rapid, and it is very necessary for our people who live in New Mexico and Colorado, and it will be built. We are to meet the Cheyennes next month on the Arkansas, and if we learn that they are damaged by this railroad we will make them compensation; but the road must be built, and you must not interfere with it. The Powder river road we established last year for the purpose of hauling flour, coffee, and sugar to our people who are digging gold in Montana. No white settlements have been made along the road, nor does the travel there disturb the buffalo, nor does it destroy the elk and antelopes. The Indians were permitted to hunt them as usual. The Great Grandfather supposed that the Indians in that country had consented to this road in the treaty at Laramie last spring (Colonel Marquadier's commission); but it seems that some of the Indians did not give their consent, but have gone to war. While the Indians continue to wage war about the road we will not give it up. But if on examination at Laramie we find the Indians' right to be good, we will give it up, or pay you for it if you will keep the peace. If any of you have claims up there, you can go up with us and make your statement at that council. You also ask of us presents, more especially powder and lead, with which to hunt buffalo. We will give you some presents, because you have given up the hunt to come here at our invitation, but we will not give you much till we have come to a final and satisfactory agreement. We cannot now give you powder and lead, because very recently, and we think without just cause, some of you have killed peaceable emigrants and people. Some of you attacked a railroad train and killed men who had no guns, but were simply carrying goods and provisions for peaceable people, even to feed some of your own Indians. To Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Standing Elk, and Big Mouth, and their bands, we are willing to give almost anything they want, because they have remained at peace all summer; but the rest of you must work with your bows and arrows, till, by your continued good conduct, you satisfy us you will not use the powder to kill our people. This answers all your questions; and now for the advice you ask of us. We know the different habits of the red and white men. You depend on game for a living, and have to get blankets, hats, and clothing of the whites by trade or by annuities and presents.

All that you see the white men possess they have to work for, and they do not have to work as hard as you do in hunting, but they have plenty to eat, have good houses, and fine clothing. You can, in time, do the same if you will. And we believe the time has come when you should begin, and with our assistance you can in a few years have herds of cattle and horses, like the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws and can have corn-fields, like the Pancas, Yanktons, Shawnees, and Pottawatomies. You see for yourselves that the white men are advancing in all directions, and spite of all you can do, they will soon have all the good land of this country, so that unless you choose a home now it may be too late next year. The railroad up the Platte will be built, and that up the Smoky Hill also. If you are damaged we must pay you in full, and if you young men attempt to interfere, the Great Father, who, out of kindness to you, has heretofore held back the white soldiers and people, will let them out, and you will be swept out of existence. We therefore propose to let the whole Sioux nation (you included) select a country on the Missouri river, embracing the White Earth and Cheyenne rivers, to have for ever, and we propose to allow you to keep out all white men, except such traders and agents as you may choose, there to cultivate the land, build houses, and raise herds of ponies, cattle, sheep, etc. We propose to help you there as long as you need help and to let you have any kind of men you want to show you how to raise corn, weave wool into blankets, and make houses. We could teach your children to read and write. We also propose to offer the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Camanches, and Southern Indians similar homes in the country below the Arkansas, and if any of you prefer that country you can go there and have the same advantages.

A great many treaties have been made by those who have preceded us. We are willing to abide by their action; but we fear they did not make full allowance for the rapid growth of our people, and as our old men die and others succeed them, their promises sometimes are forgotten. But you can see for yourselves that the travel across the county has increased so much that the slow ox-wagons do not now answer the white man's purposes, and we are building costly roads of iron with steam locomotives. You cannot stop them any more than you can stop the sun or moon, and you must submit, and do the best you can for yourselves. If any of you wish to travel and see for yourselves, we will pay your expenses, and let you see how the white men are increasing in numbers and power. They hardly think of what you call war out here, and if they make up their minds, they will come to these plains as thick as the largest herd of buffaloes, and they will kill you all.

We, as your friends, therefore, want you, of your own choice, to do what we know is best for yourselves. We offer you to choose your own homes and to help you to learn the white man's ways, and to give you all the rights a white man has. We are willing to do for you better than we do for white men who come across the great sea. This Commission is not a peace commission only; it is also a war commission. The Great Father wants us to be kind and liberal to the Indians of the Plains if they keep peace; but if they will not hear reason, then he commands that these roads be made safe by a war that will be different from any you have ever seen. We will be here again in November, until which time you may hunt on the Republican; but then we want you again to meet us here and tell us for good if you agree to go up to the White Earth next spring. In that event we will provide for you on Brady's Island till the grass grows in the spring, when we want you to go up to the White Earth to pick out your future homes; the nearer the Missouri the better, for by that river our steamboats can carry up your annual supplies, and by it your traders can get their goods cheap. We would like you to think of these things now and to say what you think; but we will leave the articles of our agreement to be made when we come back here in November.

The Indians came to the council with the expectation of receiving a full supply of powder and lead for their fall hunting, and the announcement by General Sherman that but little would be given them, and that only to Spotted Tail's band, caused many grunts of dissatisfaction among the audience, and Turkey Foot left the council in disgust, making his way rapidly over the bluffs in the direction of his people, probably with the determination that since powder and lead were denied him he would do his best at killing the whites with his bow and arrows.

Senator Henderson next addressed the Indians, giving them a few words of instruction and advice, which were received with repeated How! How! Hows! by the Indians.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HENDERSON.

We will meet you at Medicine Lodge creek on the 13th of October next; at North Platte on the 1st of November; and at Laramie on the 3d of November. We hope you will appoint chiefs, with full authority to treat with us at one or the other of those places. You can take your choice. You can treat jointly, with your friends or by yourselves. If the Ogallalas and Cheyennes here wish to be included in the treaty with their friends on Powder river, we will consent. If the Brules here wish to treat jointly with the Brules of the North, we will consent. If you want a joint treaty with others, you can go to the place where your friends with whom you want to go will be. But if you prefer a separate contract with us, you can meet us at this place on the first of November, and we will treat with you by ourselves. But between now and the time of the council you must keep the peace. You must not attack the roads nor the cattle trains. If you want anything call on your agent (Colonel Patrick) until we come again. When we make a contract of peace with you we will give you all the powder and lead you want, and we will give you honestly the goods and presents which we shall agree to give you in the contract. This Commission has talked to you plainly. It may have been unpleasant to you, but what we do will be more pleasant.

In reply to the propositions submitted by the Commissioners, the Indians replied, through their chiefs, as follows:—

SPEECH OF SWIFT BEAR, A SIOUX.

My Friends:—We have made friends with the whites and we expect to be such. You have been talking to us yesterday and to-day. All my people have heard it. I do not suppose you have told us a bad word in all your speeches. All you said was good. You have told us that Grand Father has sent you to fix up these roads that have been made here. You see me standing here as a Sioux. I thought all these red men were like me. We have only one heart and only one way to talk. We always talk straight. I thought you told us were to be friends, and that we were to separate friendly and not fight any more. I have been always at peace myself, but I am speaking for others outside. I was away hunting game and was friendly with the whites. I understood that my Grandfather had sent word for us to come in and then go after the hostile Indians and bring them in and make peace. I did so and am back here. I went to their village and told your words to them. I believe I told a lie, but you told a lie to me. I understood there were six Commissioners coming to make peace—to make a good peace. I told the Indians to lay down their arms and I brought them in. I told them that I was living with the whites, that I was happy, was living well, and did not suffer for anything. After doing all that, I thought you would have pity on me and them and make peace. I thought you would give us a little ammunition to get our living with and to make our hearts glad, and when we get home to make our people glad. Take pity on us this day. I have a good deal of trouble in this country. I am a friend to the whites. We do not want much ammunition, only enough to kill game with. If you give it you will not die. It will not hurt you at all. You have your lives. I am an Indian, and whatever the white men tell me I always listen to. I never do wrong if they listen to me. I hope we will meet again. You are going around to meet our people. I will speak to you again when we meet. Just give the Indian a little ammunition, is all I have to say.

SPEECH OF THE MAN WHO-WALKS-UNDER-THE-GROUND (AN OGALLALA SIOUX.)

My Friends:—I want you to look at me well. I am an Ogallala, and was born and raised on this ground; so were my fathers and grandfathers. I have always loved the whites, and I have known the time when my relatives did live well and happy with them. What the whites had to eat they shared it with us. My friends have probably eaten plenty of our buffalo meat on the prairies. Now I am going to be a big man. I have a wife and children to take care of. The whites have always loved them, and I do not want to do anything out of the way. I want the hearts of our women and children to be strong. My Grandfather has sent you to tell us good words. Spotted Tail got the good words, and brought them to us, and he brought us here to make peace. We meet here together to-day, and I believe we shall be treated well. I am a red-skinned man and am poor. I was raised on the prairie. You white men are rich. You live well. Do not the men who come here and trade go back with something we give them? We always share what we have with you. What are you going to give us to live on? We do not know where to go or where to ramble to make a living and remain at peace. I am an Indian and cannot make powder. We cannot make balls and caps, and in what direction shall we go to make peace and to live happy unless we can get ammunition from you? I expect to get some from you for my children to live on.

SPEECH OF PAWNEE KILLER.

I am not a chief—I am a soldier. My Great Grandfather may have some mighty good ideas and notions in his head; I have some very good ones also. I am not alone out here among these people that I am living with. There are plenty of people north and south of us. We will have some big councils by-and-by with all the big men, and then it will be all right. Those people out there from where I came have been doing very wrong all this summer—committing depredations and such things. We heard you had come now to make peace, and we hurried on to come and see you. I was brought up on buffalo meat. I want to stay in this country and live here.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS.

This closed the council, with the exception of a speech made by Commissioner Taylor, conveying, however, about the same ideas as expressed by General Sherman and Senator Henderson.

At the close of the council a liberal donation of presents, consisting of coffee, flour, sugar, bacon, blankets, hats, coats and pants, together with domestic goods for the women, was made to the Indians present, and an equal amount of the same goods stored for the balance of the tribe not present. It is the easiest thing in the world to hold a pleasant council with a band of friendly Indians, and make almost any kind of a treaty; but the trouble is it has no effect upon the settlement of the main question, and does not prevent the hostile Indians from killing our people and stealing our stock. Until some method can be found to bring the hostile Indians into the arrangement the time of the Commission is as good as wasted. It was finally agreed to telegraph to Omaha for a limited supply of powder and ball to issue to the Indians, and allow them to go on their way rejoicing.

The Commission will next meet the Cheyennes of the South, on Medicine Greek, seventy-five miles beyond Fort Larned, on the Arkansas river. The 13th of October is the time designated for meeting the Indians there.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TROUBLES IN NASHVILLE.

The Gubernatorial and Municipal Authorities Still at Odds—Militia Being Concentrated, and Extra Police Being Rapidly Sworn in—A Collision Almost Inevitable.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The conflict of authority between Governor Brownlow and the military authorities is still unsettled, and both parties are making vigorous preparations to carry out their respective programmes. General Cooper is rapidly concentrating the militia here, while Mayor Brown is swearing in extra police by the hundred. General Grant's instructions to General Thomas will prevent the latter from deciding who are the proper judges of election, so that if the militia attempt to interfere with the city appointees a bloody collision is inevitable. As matters now stand it is thought Brownlow will back down; otherwise, a conflict cannot be avoided.

General Thomas will arrive here to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Official advices received to-day state that there is no abatement in the excitement in Tennessee. General Thomas, failing in effecting a compromise between Governor Brownlow and the Nashville officials, has troops enough to preserve the peace, although Brownlow, in one of his official orders, expects General Thomas to co-operate with the State militia. The Adjutant-General of the State has notified the armed State Guard in East Tennessee to come to Nashville, and it appears from the following official orders, received here to-day, that Brownlow has called for all of the armed forces of the State:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Sept. 21.—General Joseph A. Cooper, Commanding the State Guard—Sir:—You will bring to Nashville immediately all the troops, infantry and cavalry, you can command, to enable you to protect the judges and clerks appointed by the Commissioner of Registration to enforce the franchise law. If need be, call on Major-General George H. Thomas for additional force to enable you to keep the peace and enforce the law. Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARD, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—The General commanding, having received the foregoing order, warns all parties to desist from any attempt to hold any election in violation of the franchise law. He also notifies all persons entitled to vote that they will be protected in voting, and all persons not entitled to vote to desist from any attempt to do so.

By command of
Brigadier-General JOSEPH A. COOPER.

Arrival of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, has arrived here.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Reading, 102; Erie, 62⅞; Canton Company, 44; Cleveland and Toledo, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101¾; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 108⅞; Illinois Central, 121¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia Sixes, 49; Missouri Sixes, 101⅛; Hudson River, 130; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 109⅛; do. 1865, 110⅛; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 106⅞; Sterling Exchange, 109⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143⅛.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Cotton dull at 23c. Flour dull; 7000 bbls sold; State, $7·75@10·50; Ohio, $9·70@12·50; Western, $7·75@12·80; Southern, $11@13·50. Wheat dull; 1800 bushels sold; California, $2·85. Corn dull. Oats firm; 75,000 bushels sold; Western, 74@75c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; 1500 barrels sold; new mess, $23 80. Lard quiet at 13½c.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

Movements of General Hancock.

General Hancock leaves here this evening for Philadelphia to pay a short visit to his mother, thence he proceeds to St. Louis, where he will arrange his public and private business in season to reach New Orleans by the 15th of October.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Porte & Co's Queen City Distillery, on Avenue road, near the Brighton House, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be about $60,000; insurance $40,000.

Another fire damaged the Lincoln Hotel, on Macalister street, to the extent of $4000; insured one-third.

A third fire destroyed the feed store of George Bennington, on the corner of Coleman and Central avenues. The loss has not been ascertained.

The Turf.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 26.—At the Franklin Agricultural Fair, at Somerville, N. J., the following celebrated horses are entered for $550 premium race:—May Queen, Mountain Maid, General McClellan, and Panic; and in the afternoon, Ethan Allen and Honest Allen will trot for the $300 purse.

Subscriptions to the Yellow Fever Relief Fund.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Six thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at New Orleans.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 26, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 110⅞ was bid for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100⅝, and old do. at 98½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Northern Central sold at 43, no change; and Reading at 50 94-100, a slight advance. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53 for Pennsylvania; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12¾ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31⅝@31⅝, no change; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmens'; 78 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Delaware Division sold at 56, no change; 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅝; 11 A. M., 143¾; 12 M., 143¼; 1 P. M., 143, a decline of ⅝ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$100 sh Keystone Zinc............ 1⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	103½	10 sh Mech Bk.	31⅝
$3000 City 6s, New	100⅝	20 do.	31⅝
$4000 do. New	100⅝	30 do.	c. 31⅝
$1000 do. New. ls.	100⅝	100 sh Read R....b1	50·94
20 sh N Central	47	100 do....b10.	50·94
2 sh Del Div	56		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅞@107; do., July, 106⅞@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 143¼@143½. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. new, 107⅞@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106⅞@106⅞; 3d series, 106⅞@106⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115⅞; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143¼@143⅜.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—Shipments of coal over the road during the week ending Sept. 23, 1867, and since January 1, 1867:—

	Week.	Previously.	Total.
1867	4805 tons.	164 800 tons.	169,605 tons.
1866	7094 do.	192,714 do.	199,808 do.
Decrease	2289 do.	27,914 do.	30,203 do.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 26.—The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the home consumers, and prices are pretty well maintained. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine, at $7 50 @8·25; old stock and new wheat extra at $8·50@9·25; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@11·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·50; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

For prime lots of Wheat the demand is fair at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·20@2·45; amber at $2 50; and California at $2·75. Rye may be quoted at $1·55@1·60. Corn—The article is held with much firmness, but trade is quiet. Sales of yellow at $1·44, and Western mixed at $1·50. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern at 70@78c. 5000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Barley sold to arrive at $1·56. The last sale of Malt was at $1·63.

Seeds are quiet at $8·50@9·25 ℔ 64 pounds for Cloverseed; $2 75@3 for Timothy; and $2 60@2 65 for Flaxseed.

Bark is selling at $55 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

FIFTH EDITION

MORE ABOUT THE PRIZE FIGHT

A Mistake in Regard to the Time—A Dispute Among "the Fancy" About the Ownership of the Stakes—A Rough Scene—Pistols Drawn—The Roads Filled with Vehicles—A General Disappointment, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

At the time of my first despatch, the prize-fight was adjourned from 10 until 1 o'clock, to give time to Dillon to come on the ground, he having mistaken the place of meeting.

Subsequently Dillon appeared with his seconds on the fighting ground, shortly before 1 o'clock, when it was found that Mullen had left for Washington, claiming that the stakes belonged to him in consequence of Dillon's not appearing at the time fixed upon for the fight. Mullen came direct to Washington, and left for Philadelphia in the 12·15 train.

Dillon's crowd waited some time, expecting Mullen would return, as messengers were sent for him, but he failed to put in an appearance. The greatest excitement prevailed. Pistols were drawn, and it was insisted by Dillon's friends that the stakes should not be given up to Mullen, as they alleged they had been misled as to the place of fighting, and had really been waiting for some time at the place they supposed the fight was to take place.

The crowd waited at the last-named place till after 1 o'clock, and then separated, the roads being filled with carriages and every description of vehicles returning to Washington.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—At 1·45 the ring was finished and the grass mowed from the ring. A favorable place was assigned for the reporters, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore being represented. The betting seemed to favor Mullen; one offered $500 and another $100 for Dillon, and another $25 for the first blood for Mullen.

Nine o'clock arrived, and no Dillon. Mullen on the ground already. The fight is off if Dillon does not appear before 10 o'clock. At 9·45 Mullen "shied his castor" into the ring, and was followed by his backers and seconds, amid the cheers of those present. Mullen walked around the ring, wearing a heavy white overcoat, and shaking hands with his friends. All sorts of chaff was gotten off at the expense of the absent Dillon. Mullen's hands were dyed almost black with some drug used for hardening the flesh.

At five minutes to 10 o'clock cheers were given that Dillon was coming over the hills from the railroad near the Bennett farm house. The backers of Mullen stated that the time was up, and parties present stated that there was four minutes' time. The backers of Mullen used Philadelphia time, and the rule was that the principals were both to be in the ring previous to 10 o'clock.

At two minutes to 10 o'clock, according to Washington time, Dillon shied his castor in the ring, followed by Bud Riley and Martin Killachey, and others. The Mullen party here left the ring, claiming the fight, while Bud Riley, excited at his long chase for the ground, pitched into Oyster Jack. The ring-maker knocked him down, as he imagined there had been collusion in pitching the ring.

Frank Clark, of Philadelphia, the stakeholder, a young man, and lame, was surrounded by the friends of both parties, claiming the fight. Considerable wrangling ensued, and a Baltimorean named Jack Edwards drew his pistol to shoot some one, but he was dragged away by his friends.

After considerable delay and much excitement, the stakeholder ordered the fight to go on, but Mullen and his friends had left for Washington. Mr. Clark then gave the Mullen party until 1 o'clock to appear on the ground and fight, or the money would be given to Dillon.

Dillon, previous to this, was taken to his corner and rubbed down by his friends, and prepared his toilet for the fight, and was afterwards placed in a hack to wait until 1 o'clock.

The Dillon party understood the fight was to come off at Ball's Cross Roads, on the Leesburg pike, nine miles from Washington, and thus got astray, and only made the ring side by fast driving, having found out through a cavalryman where the ring was actually pitched.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........SEPTEMBER 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............55 | 11 A. M..............64 | 2 P. M..............65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. S. Lee, Milton, Galveston, Stearley & Tyson.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, Saco, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, Fuller & Co.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr J. House, Gage, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Pearl, Adams, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, Providence, do.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Taunton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Washington, Rothermel & Shaner.
Schr Julia A. Crawford, Bulkley, Greenport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, E. V. Glover.
St'r Vineland, Borden, Sassafras river, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Silver Bell, Bailey, 6 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Marion, Rice, 1 day from Newport, with flour and feed to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Newark.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Elwell, Giles, from Boston.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, from New York.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Pawtucket.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from East Greenwich.
Schr Wake, Gandy, from Tuckahoe.
Schr Pearl, Adams, from Salem.
Schr J. House, Gage, from Fall Haven.
Schr Governor, Freethy, from New London.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Providence.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 24th inst.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, hence, at Bath 23d instant.
Brig J. Means, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Reading, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Fall River 23d instant.
Schr J. S. and S. C. Adams, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 21st inst.
Schr Mary Stowe Rankin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Party in Council.

From the N. Y. Times.

Is the Republican party in this State so strong that it can afford to alienate any portion of its members, and force them into a position of indifference, if not hostility? Is the time propitious for such an experiment? Is there a necessity for reviving former differences, vitalizing dissensions which events have in a great measure healed, and provoking quarrels in the presence of a united and powerful enemy?

These inquiries are suggested by the efforts of the *Tribune* and the Albany *Evening Journal* to induce the renewal of a proscriptive policy by the Syracuse Convention. These newspapers insist that a section of the party shall be excluded from its councils, deprived of all but partial fellowship, and stigmatized as unworthy of confidence. Individuals who never voted otherwise than for the Republican ticket are branded as untrustworthy, because in the earlier stages of the reconstruction question they differed with prominent members of the party. It is not pretended that they departed from its formally established principles. The mere fact that they entertained other ideas as to the duty of Congress and the interests of the country than those which the *Tribune* and *Journal* advocated, is made by these oracles a pretext for demanding vindictive punishment. The Convention is asked to begin its business by an exercise of intolerance—to prepare the way for a harmonious and successful canvass by ostracizing and insulting every Republican who has at any time dared to doubt the right or dispute the expediency of the course pursued by others more radical than themselves. On this basis of bigotry and jealousy the party is called upon to construct its organization for the campaign now to be inaugurated.

With the personal feeling which the *Tribune* and the *Journal* have introduced into the discussion we shall not for the moment meddle. It were easy to hurl back the stones they have thrown, and to turn upon themselves the epithets they have used. Mr. Raymond might confidently challenge a comparison with Mr. Greeley on all essential points of party fidelity and service. But the question to be disposed of by the Convention, however it may affect the status of individuals in the estimation of that body, derives all its importance from the spirit it involves, and the influence it may exercise upon the future of the party.

So far as the past is concerned, it were folly to ignore the differences of opinion that have existed within the party ranks. Nothing can be gained by shutting the eyes to the fact that there have been moderates and extremists, or by forgetting the circumstances in which the distinction was maintained. If a disposition to favor Mr. Johnson's course towards the South, during the beginning of his quarrel with Congress, is to be treated as an unpardonable offense, it should be remembered that Mr. Johnson was the nominee of the Republicans, and holds office by virtue of their votes. Whether one section of the party adhered to Mr. Johnson a month more or less than another section, is a question which does not afford either a valid reason for impugning the fealty, denying the honesty, or assailing the patriotism of the other. The pretensions of the Union League Club, when sitting in judgment on Mr. Greeley for bailing Jeff. Davis, were not more preposterous than would be the claim of the Convention to excommunicate those who have not in all things agreed with the majority of its members.

The duty of the Convention is with the present and the future rather than with the past. In the appointment of officers and the selection of candidates, bygone services must be considered in connection with character and capacity. On this subject let the rule acted upon be as rigid as the most censorious desire it to be; none will complain because the minority are not permitted to dictate candidates to the majority. But in constructing the platform on which the party shall stand, and in organizing the machinery with which it shall carry on its work, a spirit of greater moderation and liberality is of the highest importance. As between Mr. Johnson and Congress, no difference of opinion now exists in the party. On the question of sustaining the authority of Congress in the matter of reconstruction, and upholding the law in its integrity as against the interference of the President, the party is a unit. Not since the commencement of the war has it been more thoroughly agreed than it is now upon this subject. Is not this enough for the Convention? Is not this reason sufficient for the adoption of a State policy comprehending the whole party, and pointing to the hearty coöperation of the whole in organization and work?

Heroes! Cheap.

From the N. Y. Methodist.

Marketing, rents, clothing, gold, labor, horses, and most other things are, just now, quite dear. Indeed, we know of nothing that is cheap except heroes. They are manufactured with such rapidity and facility, that the market is quite overstocked, and instead of fussing over a single wight, we may buy a whole gross for an indifferent song. We are not referring to the glorious defenders of the nation, the millions of unnamed heroes who beat down and trampled out the late horrid Rebellion. Nor do we allude to their noble leaders, whose names will live forever in the heart and history of the nation. As little are we thinking of our orators, poets, scholars, or philosophers. The noteworthy among these can hardly be said to be numerous, and with them honest distinction is only won by toil and noble desert.

We refer to champions of the chess-board, the billiard-table, the horse-race, the cock-fight, the prize-ring, and base-ball. Pardon us, timid reader, for tilting this batch all into the same confused pile. It does seem hard to associate chess and base-ball and boat-racing with prize-fighting and cock-fighting, but the point of comparison, remember, is cheapness. Paul Morphy, without doing anything for the benefit of mankind, has received, in Europe and America, ovations such as have scarcely ever been awarded to living genius. A chess literature has emblazoned dozens of names for the applauding eye of posterity. Billiard champions, too, have lately come into fashion. There, too, are the boat-races—with Hamill and Brown, heroes——with crowds of long-eared bipeds to watch their oars, to bet on them, and bawl themselves hoarse in applause. Then comes in base-ball, escaping from the narrow confines of a school-boy sport, and rising to the dignity of a national game. Almost every urchin who wears pantaloons belongs to a club, and is brought under rule and regulation, pays his fees, attends club meetings, and aspires to fame.

Horse-racing may be considered as a little less respectable than these—it has, we think, rather a worse name; and yet it is precisely the sport in which the most money is risked, and the most florid respectability embarked. Lords and princes patronize them in Europe, and stake thousands and thousands of pounds upon them, while the public press of both hemispheres record their triumphs and defeats at greater length and with much more enthusiasm than is displayed in dealing with stocks and merchandise. An insignificant lord or duke mounts into a hero, if not a demigod, by simply owning a fast horse. The legs of Fashion or Lightfoot or Piebald or Dexter confer immortality even on ignoble blood, and put the obscurest name into the throat of Fame's trumpet to be blown round the world. But if the owner is made a hero, how much more the horse! We say of a gentleman who is second best in the house that he is the husband of his wife. Napoleon III used to be called the nephew of his uncle, and in like manner those who are apotheosized by a horse are known as the "owner of Flying Childers," or "the man who entered Tippy Bob," or "the happy master of the noble Dexter;" so that the man, in a certain sense, becomes the tail of his horse, or, at best, his squire, strutting in borrowed robes, while the world hurras for the quadruped. We know it may be claimed, and with some show of reason, too, that the brute is for the man's behoof, but we may well invite the human animal to ponder the couplet:—

> "'Behold,' says the man, 'see all things for my use.'
> 'See man for mine,' replies the pampered goose."

At all events, however we may settle the question of ownership, there can be no reasonable dispute about glory. The man's name is tacked to that of the horse, not the horse's to his. The horse would sell, perhaps, for two hundred thousand dollars; but who ever heard of such a price for a man? In the old times of the auction block for human chattels, prices for first-rate hands were comparatively modest. An old colored preacher, of New Orleans, delivering a sermon to his brethren during the war, on the subject of a particular providence, reminded them that the great Master had said that two sparrows were sold for a farthing, and that not one of these should fall to the ground without the Lord's notice. "Now," said the preacher, "if de Lo'd takes care of a little sparrow, that's not worth half a cent, don't you think he'll take care of you thousand-dollar niggas!" Behold the price of a man! And see how much better is a horse than his master. The fable of the centaur is realized, only that the horse instead of the man is the upper part of the monster.

But one of the most wonderful forms of heroism is that aspired to by the prize-fighter. Only let a man have the needed mettle and muscle, with the necessary training, and such is the respect with which he inspires a certain numerous and influential class of citizens, that he may violate the law with impunity. When he trains or fights, policemen put on their leather goggles, and the newspapers have reporters on the ground, just as they would at the concert of Blind Tom or even a session of Congress. So popular and so perfectly conceded are these contests, and so honored, that when the victor returns with his laurels, in the shape of a split nose, a closed "peeper" or two, a couple of swollen lips, and his head generally in a somewhat gelatinous condition, he is awarded an ovation. Some double-fisted orator delivers him a personal panegyric, and lays the wreath on his highly ornamented head. Why, at this very moment the names of these heroes are filling the newspapers: their class stands up boldly in Congress; their referees occupy places in the city government; and crowds of admiring urchins read and discuss their prowess at the street-corners and in the saloons.

We have not space for the cock-fighters. Their contests are only smaller, not lower in the scale of morals. These are the heroes now filling, to a geat extent, the popular eye, whose feats furnish the chosen reading of a large class whose influence is eating into the very heart of public morals, whose smart capers are applauded, or whose brutality is winked at, whose supply, from the facility of manufacture, is inexhaustible, and whose mission is to carry us back to anarchy, and render tyranny the only possible form of government.

Rome—Another French Intervention—War in Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A cable telegram yesterday informs us of the arrest of Garibaldi by Victor Emanuel, on the eve of an expedition against Rome, and we hear from Paris that French troops have already left for the Eternal City. This is startling news, since the events it chronicles may disturb the peace of all Europe, and in view of the delicate relations between some of the great powers, may change the whole established order of things on the Continent. For some time it has looked a little as if Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi had a tolerably fair understanding as to the latter's threatenings of the Roman territory, which each, perhaps, equally desires to wrest from the authority of the Pope if it can be done with safety to Italy. Napoleon, that "eldest son of the Church," is the great obstacle to the destruction of the last vestige of the Pope's temporal authority, and has guaranteed the integrity and safety of the Roman territory in case of Victor Emanuel's failure to prevent the departure from Italy of hostile attempts. But a period seemed to be reached when the King of Italy and the hero of Aspromonte might count on complete freedom from French interference in consequence of the attitude of Germany. Prussia's manœuvres to extend her dominion over the States south of the Main, in defiance of the treaty of Prague, it was thought would so far engage France's attention as to put any care for the Pope beyond all possibility. There can be no doubt that this topic of Prussian ambition was a subject of deliberation between the two Emperors in the recent Salzburg conference; and from what was given out by Von Beust's organ, it seemed natural to infer that the one thing that France and Austria together would not stand was any further attempt to extend Prussian dominion. But Prussia keeps up her efforts, and recent declarations from Bavaria and Baden show that the Northern power is carrying on a very active diplomatic campaign. All this, it was thought in Italy, would keep Napoleon too busy; but it seems that matters have been pushed forward too rapidly in that land of hasty councils, and this premature firing of the mines may give to the Emperor a chance to settle the Roman question once more, and still have his hands free before the German question comes to an open issue. Yet it is very likely that these events may embroil the French and Italian Governments; for since Garibaldi was arrested by Victor Emanuel the case has really not arisen in which France had the right to act. This will raise a question of indignity towards Italy, and if France's relations with Prussia become troublesome, she will be none the stronger for this event. It is impossible to say how easily all this difficulty may be solved, yet it is certainly quite possible that it may precipitate that tremendous collision between France and Prussia that has so long seemed inevitable. Austria will then be into the fight by reason of her position; and, with France, Prussia, Austria, and Italy in at the commencement of such a war, who can say where it will end, or what powers it may not carry down?

Public Dignity.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is not a small matter that any public event of respectable importance, belittled and besoiled by the undignified carriage of those who participate in it, should pass into our chronicles with the taunt of degrading reminiscence. The Antietam consecration is a case in point. We do not every day dedicate such a cemetery; it is not often that we encounter such a demand for grave, decorous, and elevated propriety; the ceremonial is an occurrence which must pass into history; and yet we began with advertising for a poem, and ended with a speech by Mr. Johnson. Yet this is one merely of many similar instances. The Western tour, with its many horrible violations of good taste and good breeding, was quite as bad. The Masonic solemnity in Boston was even worse; and it will be a long time before the brethren can open a lodge for the despatch of business in their new and beautiful temple without thinking unpleasantly of Brother Johnson's rhetorical struggles. These days of restoration and of reconstruction, of the national new birth, of a fresh start in the country's career, should have been among the most splendid in history; and so they would have been if Mr. Lincoln, who was one of nature's own gentlemen, had been spared to us. He had no artificial manners; he was incapable of doing or of saying anything for effect; he pretended to no polish, nor was he by any means an accomplished orator; but the sweet sincerity of his character, the touching simplicity of his instincts, the unflinching integrity of his heart, made him seem elevated in his demeanor and courtly in his carriage, and won for him a respectful affection which any public man might be proud of. It is wonderful how such an example elevates the whole tone of a national mind. The mean, the mercenary, and the malicious kept in their dark corners while Mr. Lincoln was living, or merely emerged therefrom to be encountered and put to rout by indignant majorities. Men were ashamed to be irresolute in their patriotism, to be swayed by class prejudice or by outworn hatreds, with such an example of catholic humanity constantly before them. With the new President forced upon us by destiny they raised once more their ignoble heads; they grew meanly hopeful and disreputably active; place-hunting and all the expedients of faction became the order of the day; haters of human liberty, doubters of man's capacity for self-government, sneerers at social equality, lifted up once more their hateful voices, and politics, which had been only another name for patriotism, lapsed into the old conventional ruts, with occasional triumphs of the bad and the base, and with constant vigilance and labor for the honest and intelligent. Nobody supposes that we could possibly have had this condition of affairs if Mr. Lincoln had lived; nobody hopes that we can be quite rid of it until Mr. Johnson be at least politically dead. The faults of the man have tainted the country, have contaminated public feeling, and have warmed into life a crowd of creeping creatures who enjoy, or who hope to enjoy, the Treasury fleshpots.

It is a curious fact that what men most dreaded in Mr. Johnson should be precisely the opposite of that fault into which he has helplessly fallen. It was thought, and his publicly uttered words gave sanction to the opinion, that he might be too unrelenting in his treatment of treason, and postpone reunion by his unconciliating policy. It turns out that he is too easy, too soft, too forgiving, and too forgetful. The man who is one thing in the morning and another in the evening is the victim of a lack of character; and having settled this, we are at once let into the secret of Mr. Johnson's mournful want of personal dignity. It is not merely that he does not comprehend the situation. The trouble is that he does not and cannot, having been denied certain qualities of mind, rise to the nobleness of the great occasion. He is proof against respectable emotions. He has none of that poetical feeling which helped us so much in the day of our darkest disaster. He does business in the White House as he used to do it in his little law office, and he issues proclamations with the same facility with which he formerly issued writs. He is in the embarrassing situation of a small lawyer with his practice suddenly and boundlessly enlarged. Therefore he flounders. Therefore he inflates himself like the frog in the fable. Therefore, with but few qualities to provoke admiration, he expects to be exceedingly admired. All feeble men are apt to be fussy. And Mr. Johnson is nothing if not fussy in the extreme. We never had a President before in precisely such a predicament, and Divine Providence grant that we may never have another!

We began by saying something of official dignity, and we end by assuring the people that dignity in the Executive quarters is just the one thing which it is folly to look for. In order that no more fine occasions may be spoiled, no more rambling and incoherent speeches recorded in our annals, no more mortifying additions made to our history, we beg leave to suggest that if there be any more cemeteries to consecrate, any more Masonic temples to dedicate, any more monuments to hallow, the business, if it cannot be accomplished without the presence of a President, had better be postponed until after the next Presidential election. At any rate, let us have no more twaddle over the graves of our departed heroes. They may not hear it, and happy are they in not hearing it. But something is due to the living. Something is also due to the memory of the dead. Silence is always golden—let us have no more brass or pewter speech!

The President's Party.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The telegrams from Washington are often sufficiently amusing, and never more so than when they undertake to furnish certain information of Mr. Johnson's most uncertain movements. According to the latest intelligence, he intends to give the republic a fresh, new, and vigorous party, which will spring, all armed and resistless, like a young goddess from the brain of the White House Jupiter. It is the coolest proceeding upon record. The good man getting up in the morning, while shaving and washing and putting on his pantaloons, and criticizing their fit with a professional eye, concludes to have a party—a handy thing to have—with an ulterior intention, we presume, of being elected to the next Presidency—a nice thing to be elected to. He has hardly swallowed his first bottle of soda water before his plans are all finely cut and charmingly dried; and he is bursting with impatience to communicate them to five thousand confidential friends and all the newspapers. We can imagine him saying:—"My dear friends and fellow-citizens, having observed the situation, which, indeed, it seems that the Union being in danger, and so we must fall back, my friends, upon the Constitution, and I will vindicate the flag of our country which I have always vindicated, and mean to vindicate, even after I lay sleeping in peace in my tomb, where I shall not hear any more addresses and prayers and hymns, being one of the illustrious dead, but mean now to live in friendship and peace, and as it were," etc. etc. etc. After this the party will be formed, and will march to triumphant victory in all those States in which it does not march to a dissolution pretty nearly congenital. Then it will "sleep silent in its grave—yes, it wil l sleep in silence and peace, after the earnest conflict has ceased; yes, it will sleep silent in its tomb."

The new party, if we understand the matter, is to be an amalgam of rehabilitated Rebels and of Northern Democrats supposed to be invincible by themselves upon the strength of a recent gain of about two thousand votes. But there is nothing specially novel about this. Put *all* the Rebels and *all* the Democrats together, and the "demnition total" is nothing more than the old Democratic party which for years has been almost a nonentity. If you take out all the Northern Democrats who are dead, or have become Republicans, and all the Rebels who are dead either physically or politically, it seems to us that the prospects of the Johnsonian party do not become any rosier for the subtraction. The old Democrats were beaten without much difficulty in the full flush of a pretty extensive vitality. Where is the evidence that they cannot be beaten again, although they take to their reviving bosoms all the Rebel vipers, all the recreant Republicans, and all the Johnsonian nondescripts in the land? Perhaps the President's recent necrological studies have given him ideas somewhat over-lively of the chances of calling the dead to life; but we can assure him that though there may be a resurrection of men, there can be no resurrection of parties. His faith is charming, but he must not trust in it too confidently. He should not be so sure of the dead when he cannot even be sure of the living.

His Excellency has, no doubt, heard in his day of squeezed oranges. He has seen the dry and discarded fruit rotting in the gutters, despised of the hungriest boys, and rejected of the least fastidious beggars. He may not know it, but very soon he too will be a squeezed orange; the Democratic vampyre, are long, will have absorbed all his juices, and he will be tossed into Tennessee to grow old at his leisure. He does not believe it now; he would not believe it now, though the Angel Gabriel should come down to impart to him the distasteful information; but his political demise at an early day is just as sure as the taxes. When he comes to make his mixture, he will find that one of his ingredients is suddenly missing.

The Northern Democrats may be willing enough to unite with the Rebels, but it will not be under the leadership of Mr. Johnson. Would he like to know the reason? Well, one of them is that he doesn't know enough; another is that he doesn't carry guns enough; a third is that he isn't respectable enough. Still another is that he has professed to be a Republican. Lastly, nobody would vote for him. The Democratic leaders are too shrewd to commit themselves to the support of a renegade Republican; and the gentlemanly Democratic magnates will like to have a candidate who is also a gentleman. Mr. Johnson they will use; we expect them to use him; but Benjamin F. Butler's chance of their nomination for the Presidency is as good as his. Some mournful day, in his retreat, when he has nothing better to do, he may read this prediction, and, with tears in his eyes, confess that for once we were right.

Meanwhile, we shall await the birth of the new party with considerable interest, and shall watch with anxiety for its christening, should it live, poor thing, to be christened at all. We have seen many brats of this sort in our time; various were their names, and curious their constitutions; but they were all as short-lived as the flea, without exhibiting the flea's energy. Number three always comes to grief, and number three, Mr. Johnson's party will certainly be; while number one will take such excellent care of number two that its alliance shall hardly be worth asking for. Politics promise to be a little confused; but we rely upon Republicans to keep matters mainly right.

"The World" and President Johnson.

From the N. Y. World.

We have copied from the *National Intelligencer* a leading article, partly critical, partly hortatory, on the attitude of the *World* towards the President. We attach no importance to the reputed connection, or organship, or whatever the relation may be, between that journal and Mr. Johnson, and shall treat the article as if we were replying to any other respectable and respectful contemporary. So far as it is critical, it is in a tone of plaintive regret without any trace of censorious invective, and its advice is tendered in language of almost supplicating persuasion. We shall try to answer with equal courtesy, but still with the honest freedom which befits political discussions.

We will first consider the critical or inculpatory, and afterwards the advisory part of the article; or, in other words, we will vindicate our past before attending to the future.

First, then, what has the *World* done which the *Intelligencer* so seriously regrets and reprehends? It has declared that President Johnson does not belong to the Democratic party; that he is neither responsible for it, nor it for him. We might be induced to reconsider the grounds of this declaration; but there is certainly no possibility of our retracting it. The reason is simple, and as conclusive as it is brief: an opinion may be altered, but a fact cannot cease to be true. If we should profess to believe that President Johnson was elected by the Democratic party when in fact he was elected by the Republican, we should merely stultify ourselves without at all changing the fact. If we should confess that President Johnson, when Congress quarrelled with and insulted him, reorganized his Cabinet, filling it with Democrats of standing who enjoy the confidence of the party, such a confession would be a feat of generosity as quixotic and surprising, as would a recollection of facts that never occurred. And so, if we should credit Mr. Johnson with using his patronage, while he had patronage, in favor of the Democratic party, we should be as much out in our memory, as the Knight of La Mancha was in his imagination, when he mistook the barber's brass basin for a helmet. Facts equally remain facts whether we keep our eyes open or shut them, and when a statement is founded on fact there is of course no room for recantation.

It is idle enough to speculate on "what might have been," except for the purpose of illustration; but a supposition will enable us to place in a clear light the expectations naturally formed of a Democratic President. Suppose, then, that we had elected General McClellan. Suppose, further, that he had retained every member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; that he had admitted no Democrats of eminence or standing even among his back-stairs advisers; that he had appointed only Republicans or unreconstructed ex-Democrats to foreign missions; that he had given no aid to the Democratic party in elections; that he had tried to form a new party to supplant and absorb it, and had instigated a Convention at Philadelphia for that purpose; suppose, we say, that General McClellan had been elected, and had trod in the very tracks Mr. Johnson has done, does anybody think the Democratic party would not have been incensed? Such conduct in a Democratic President would be wholly inconsistent with his maintaining any further relations with the Democratic party. Had General McClellan been elected and given us the same treatment we have received from Mr. Johnson, there would have been no bounds to Democratic denunciations. Why, then, have we treated Mr. Johnson with so much kindness and forbearance? Just because we have never regarded him as belonging to our party; because we had no claim upon him for any kind of favor or support; and his conservative views on reconstruction being of grace and not of debt, we acknowledged them with the same disinterested magnanimity with which they were given.

If Mr. Johnson wishes to join the Democratic party, we suppose the doors are open; but that he is at present, or has been during the last two years, within the Democratic organization, neither he, nor anybody for him, can truthfully pretend.

In proceeding to discuss the future, we cannot cut loose from the past and declare it a "by-gone," for that would be to reject the aid of experience; which wise men never do. The same style of argument or exhortation which the *Intelligencer* now addresses to the *World*, was addressed to the Democratic party last year, by the promoters of the Philadelphia Convention. The argument then was, as it is now, that in so great an emergency those who think alike should consent to act together. Nobody can dispute so persuasive a truism; but as it was misapplied then, it is proper to ask if there be no danger of its misapplication again? The *World* opposed the Philadelphia Convention until a number of leading Democrats were seduced by this plausible appeal, when we acquiesced in the experiment.

The result, in last fall's elections, was not so brilliant that we feel very strongly inclined to surrender our judgment again. No knot of politicians has any authority to speak for the party, or to commit it to any new or unusual course of action. In the Democratic party we all claim to be peers, every member being entitled to an equal voice with every other in determining its policy. Our State conventions speak for us in the States; our quadrennial National Convention in the affair of the Union. In these bodies all is done in the full light of publicity by the authorized representatives of the party, nor will the party acknowledge as binding any engagement, compact, or bargain, made without its knowledge by any other agency or in any other way. Individuals, be they three, five, seven, can do what they please, the party has no power to restrain them; but it will no more ratify their unauthorized or underhand arrangements, than it would of any other three, five, or seven men, acting of their own motion and without authority.

Party leaders or public journalists whose hearts beat in unison with the people, can predict by fellow-feeling what the people will do; and those who, besides this sympathy, have perspicacity to form sound opinions on new subjects, and facilities for addressing their fellow-citizens, can also make true predictions founded on their faith in popular intelligence. The *World* deems it of far more value as a means of political influence, to know how the people feel, and what they can be persuaded to think, than to be in the secrets of all the scheming cliques in the country. All that cliquism can do is to make ripples, or, at most, waves, on the surface of politics; the movements of the people are the heaving tide which lifts up the whole mass of the ocean. The *World* claims no influence, desires no influence, nay, it despises all influence, which does not result from its ability to present truth to the people in a convincing light.

We come now to the question of co-operation with the President. The country cannot be redeemed by *him*, nor by anybody whom he can put into or turn out of office. It is to be redeemed, if at all, by the people through the elections; or, in other words, by the Democratic party recruited by the few thousand votes required to make it a majority. The President can rationally expect the restoration of the Constitution in no other way. Now how can he best assist it? Would the Democrats be any more staunch, resolute, or united, in a coalition which would lower the tone of the party, than they will be fighting independently under their own colors? Nobody who knows anything of the upright and downright character of the Democratic party can suppose it. A coalition, then, is an unpromising expedient for keeping up the spirit, vigor, zeal, unity, and pride of the Democratic party. The only remaining question is that of new recruits, a question which it is difficult to handle with the requisite plainness without a seeming violation of delicacy. But (the question lies in our way, and we must ask it) what body of supporters has President Johnson in the Republican party so attached to him and his policy that they are ready to follow him into the Democratic ranks? How many are they in number, and where are they to be found? The President has, to be sure, some remaining patronage; but we honestly doubt whether he can influence any considerable number of votes by any other means. But we need more votes than patronage can buy; and it does not seem to us probable that a hesitating Republican would change sides with any more alacrity for the sake of accompanying the President. We suppose it to be a fact that the Republicans consider Mr. Johnson as more odious than any Democrat, not even excepting Mr. Vallandigham. The question whether they would be more attracted to the Democratic party, or repelled from it, by such members, is a question easily answered. We say nothing of the justice of the odium in either case; but it cannot be disputed as a fact. We suppose there are few Republicans who could not more easily join the Democratic party if Mr. Vallandigham did not belong to it; but if Mr. Vallandigham, even in his insignificance, is an impediment, what would Mr. Johnson be as its recognized official head?

For our part, we do not believe that there are any Democrats of standing who desire a Cabinet office under Mr. Johnson, or who could accept it without a complete sacrifice of influence, if they did. They would take their risks of confirmation by a Republican Senate, which would not confirm them unless it was judged for the advantage of the Republican party. To sum up and conclude: we see no way out of the present difficulties except by Democratic success in the elections, and in our opinion, a coalition with President Johnson would not conduce to success.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SHERIDAN!

HOW HE WAS RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

Philadelphia Goes Mad with Enthusiasm, and the Heavens Cry Out "All Hail!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The streets of this city were last evening the scene of an event which has never been approached in any other city in the Union, and which even Philadelphia has never before excelled. It was the unqualified opinion of men of all parties that the grand ovation then tendered to thee Hro of the Shenandoah and New Orleans, the conqueror of Early, Throckmorton, Wells, and Andrew Johnson, surpassed in downright enthusiasm and brilliancy the reception of Abraham Lincoln, on the 22d of February, 1861, and the generous welcome extended to the Southern Loyalists in September of last year.

As soon as the train in which the illustrious soldier was borne into the city had passed Gray's Ferry bridge, a foretaste of the brilliant reception awaiting him in Philadelphia was afforded the General, by the cheers of numbers of persons assembled at different points. As the train entered the depot, the air was rent by the acclamations of those who were gathered at that point.

The General alighted from the cars, and with much difficulty was escorted to an ante-room in the depot. There he was received by Mayor McMichael, who simply extended a cordial greeting to him, without the formality of a set speech. The President and members of both branches of Councils, and a number of prominent, citizens were here introduced to the General while he was waiting to be escorted to the procession. The General, accompanied by Mayor McMichael, and followed by an immense throng, then emerged from the depot.

Long before the arrival of the train containing the distinguished visitor, thousands of our citizens had congregated in and around the Baltimore depot, to do honor to the hero of many a hard-fought battle. Philadelphians turned out *en masse* to welcome to the City of Brotherly Love a soldier who rendered vast services to our country in her hour of need, and one who skilfully and patriotically carried out the provisions of the act of Congress relating to the present government of the Southern States. Broad street, for several squares north of Washington, was literally jammed with men, women, and children, all intent on having a glimpse of the brave General and District Commander.

In the crowds collected were a number of ladies, some of whom were dressed in black, evidently widows of brave men who had fallen for their country's cause while fighting under the gallant Sheridan. In groups we found men conversing, who had served in the Shenandoah Valley, under the hero who was expected every minute to arrive. They were narrating some of the incidents of camp life, and telling of the daring deeds of their commander.

The whistle of the locomotive at precisely 6 o'clock, on its nearing the depot, was the signal for a general outburst of applause. By that time the military organizations had arrived, and everything was in readiness to escort the General through the city. The Keystone Battery was located on the lot at the S. W. corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, and on the arrival of the train a salute of thirteen guns—a major-general's salute—was fired.

The appearance of "Little Phil," at the door of the depot, arm-in-arm with Mayor McMichael, created great applause, and the crowds collected in the thoroughfare made a grand rush towards the door, but were kept back by a strong posse of police, under charge of Chief Ruggles. The General was received with vociferous cheering as he moved from the door of the depot to the barouche which was to convey him over the route as agreed upon by the Committee of Councils.

With great exertions the police prevnted the people from crowding on the carriage. During this time cheers were given for the "Hero of the Shenandoah Valley," "Little Phil. Sheridan," "General Sheridan," and in return General Sheridan was busily engaged returning the compliments. As the carriage drove off into line, cheer after cheer rent the air.

When Sheridan emerged from the depot and he was recognized by man after man, the whole throng was canopied with hats and caps, and a shout went up that echoed and re-echoed. A rush was made by the crowd towards the carriage into which General Sheridan had stepped, in company with Mayor McMichael, Hon. Simon Cameron, and Daniel P. Ray, but the police, who were in strong force, under the immediate supervision of Chief S. S. Ruggles, kept them back, and the carriage was allowed to take its regular place in the line.

But even here enthusiasm transcended good manners, and the General's right arm was almost dragged from its socket by the frantic admirers who clutched for it.

From side to side the divided multitude surged, as the head of the procession, composed of a strong detachment of police under Chief Ruggles, parted it like the prow of an advancing ship the waters of the ocean. At that moment bunting came floating from innumerable windows, and as it was growing dusk, fairy fingers seemed to call into being a thousand tiny, flickering lights, peeping out from scores of windows.

The procession then moved over the prescribed route, essentially in the order as published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon. Along the entire route the hero of the day was greeted by a continued round of applause. As he arrived opposite the Harmony Engine House, that building was illuminated as if by magic, and from windows, doors, and every available place came a perfect stream of fireworks. The whole front of the house seemed to be a mass of fire. The illusion was heightened by the cracking and popping of the pyrotechnics. An appropriate motto, "Welcome, Sheridan!" swayed and sputtered along a row of gas-lights.

In front of the Union League House, the reception is almost indescribable. There was a magazine of pyrotechnics exploded; the whole of the fine building was a palace of fire, and mottoes in gas jets, "Washington," "Sheridan," "Liberty," "Union," spoke volumes in their curving lines.

The people seemed eager to see Sheridan. They lined the whole long route, and at times seriously impeded the progress of the procession by their pushing and crushing when the cry went up "Here comes Sheridan!" The General was unable to keep his seat a minute at a time. Attired in the sober dress of a citizen, he stood up in the barouche, bowing to the right and to the left, and waving his handkerchief in recognition of the flutterings from every window, almost, along the route.

It was on Chesnut street, however, that Philadelphia poured out her offerings of welcome at the feet of Sheridan. From the moment his carriage turned into Chesnut street from Twelfth, there was nothing but cheer after cheer. Cheers pursued him into the Continental, forced him out on the balcony, and into "Good night, gentlemen," thrice repeated. As he passed the rooms of the Republican State Central Committee, a display of fireworks greeted him.

While moving down Chesnut street, and during the temporary halt above Eleventh, a gentleman in the immense throng called out, "Three cheers for the man who rode from Winchester." This was received with a shout, and the cheers were given with a will and repeated, the gallant but modest rider rising and bowing to the enthusiastic crowd.

Colored soldiers belonging to Post 27, Grand Army of the Republic, brought up the rear of the procession. There were about two hundred in all, discharged soldiers and sailors, and were much applauded for their soldierly bearing. Most of them were members of regiments organized at Camp William Penn. They served in Sheridan's Department at the close of the war, and were among the last troops to leave that Department in the winter of 1865. They did not seem to have been forgotten by the distinguished officer under whose orders they had last served, and from whom they received orders for returning home from the Rio Grande and other parts of Texas and Louisiana, in 1865.

The scene around the Continental Hotel was one of intense interest. Chesnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, was a dense mass of people. Ever and anon the crowd would sway around into Ninth street, while the constant flow from the main entrance of the hotel kept the mass in continual motion. A cordon of policemen was stretched across Ninth street at Sansom, intercepting the crowd from the western entrance to the hotel, and a strong force of officers kept the passage-way clear for the ingress of the General.

The front of the hotel was gracefully draped with the American flag. The balconies, both of the Continental and the Girard, were crowded with spectators, while the fluttering of white dresses and the beaming of fair faces from every window gave indication of the universal interest taken in the occasion. Between the two houses the surging crowd was tightly packed. Cheering, hurrahing, and all the other clamors of an enthusiastic gathering were constantly heard. Just at the time the procession drew near, the jam had attained its greatest intensity.

When the cry was raised, "He is coming!" the immense concourse moved forwards, then backwards, those in the street pressing upon those on the sidewalk, who in turn forced themselves against those in the rear. It now became known by many that the General would not enter from Chesnut street, but from Ninth street, and it required the utmost exertions of the policemen in attendance to prevent the crowd from rushing thither. Every avenue and hall of the hotel was lined with people, eagerly waiting for the General's approach, and anxious to secure a look at the famed hero.

It now became necessary to station an officer on the main stairway, in order to keep back the many who were flocking to the halls on the first floor. Notwithstanding every precaution, however, a great many gained admittance, and set the vigilance of the policemen at fault by escaping to the halls when their attention was distracted.

For a moment the confusion and noise ceased, as every face was turned in wistful expectation up the street; then, as the glare of the coming torchlights flashed in the eyes of the crowd, shout upon shout of welcome rose upon the air.

As the procession did not turn into Ninth street, to escort the General to the very door, but continued on its way down Chesnut street, the greater portion of the crowd were deceived by the ruse and remained in front of the hotel, rapidly and eagerly scanning every carriage that passed along.

It was not until the firemen had filed past that the barouche containing the General approached. His arrival was announced by a succession of cheers, which resounded far up the street, and which proclaimed to those immediately around the hotel that the hero was indeed at hand. He came, seated in an open carriage, drawn by four spirited and gaily caparisoned horses. A magnificent bouquet, presented to him along the route, was idly resting in his hand, while the Mayor of the city, who was seated by his side, was burdened with a similar fragrant gift.

In the first carriage, which contained the General, were seated Mayor McMichael, Hon. Simon Cameron, and Daniel P. Ray. As the carriage turned into Ninth street the crowd forced back and opened an unobstructed passage for the entrance of the General. He at once alighted as it drove up by the sidewalk, and was escorted up the private stairway to the second story of the hotel. He was met, as he stepped upon the landing, by a bevy of fair women, who crowded to catch a glimpse of the Hero of Cedar Creek. Arm-in-arm with the Mayor he walked through the welcoming group, and was then taken to the front balcony.

In the meantime the procession had been passing along, and the attention of the multitude was for the while diverted. Soon, however, cries of "Sheridan! Sheridan!" rent the air. In response to the call, the General appeared upon the balcony and took his place beneath the torches lighting up the scene. The procession not having as yet entirely passed along, he quietly stood surveying the crowd, and did not attempt any reply to the gratulations, save by a simple salutation with his hand. The cries waxed louder and louder. It was impossible for a few minutes to distinguish any sound but the cheers which followed each other in rapid succession.

When silence in a measure had been secured, and all the concourse were anticipating a speech, the General, with a simple "thank you," and "good night," retired from the balcony.

The multitude yet lingered, as though loth to leave. The people could hardly believe that the ovation for this night was ended. Conviction, however, that all was over gradually forced itself upon their minds, and slowly this great crowd separated.

Later in the evening a number of speeches were made from the balcony of the hotel. The General, however, did not again appear.

A banquet, given in honor of the General, came off at the Continental during the evening. The Committee of Common and Select Councils which had the reception in hand, thought proper, however, to make the affair a private one, and consequently no members of the press were present. A number of distinguished citizens were invited, and had signified their intention to be present.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION—AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Association met at half-past 2 o'clock, Rev. George Frear presiding, in the absence of the Moderator.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, of Wilmington.

The Circular Letter was read by the author, Rev. Henry Bray. The letter advocated parlor amusements and what is termed innocent recreation. A motion was made and adopted to reconsider the report of the Committee on Circular Letter. It was argued that certain associations had recently recommended the use of the billiard table, card-playing, chess, and other amusements, which, to a portion of the Church, are questionable, and therefore that clause in the letter, referring to plays which are considered innocent, required modification. It was finally agreed that so much of the letter as referred to parlor amusements and lectures should be stricken out.

The Committee on the State of the Churches reported that the churches in their boundaries gave evidence of growth and enlarged prosperity. They also noticed the better supply of pastors.

Last year there were eight destitute churches, now there are but four. Several of the churches were also visited with remarkable revivals, baptisms numbering 507 having been reported. The report, after a prolonged discussion, was adopted. Prayer of thanksgiving was then made by Rev. Dr. Brown in view of the prosperity of the churches during the year.

The Committee for Promoting the Extension of the Cause of Christ within the boundary of the Association made their report, which was adopted.

The committee had its origin seven years ago. They have reported but little work of their own. They report that there are certain points within their limits which might be cultivated with profit had the committee the means in their hands. Appended to the report were resolutions providing for the necessities of the Church in their boundaries. The report was adopted with the resolutions.

The Association was then addressed by Mrs. Vanmeter, who made extended remarks on the cultivation of religious principles among the heathen.

The Association, at the close of these remarks, adjourned until evening, at which time the doctrinal sermon was preached by the Rev. William Wilder.

THE GREAT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This splendid exhibition of fruits, flowers, and shrubbery, which has delighted our citizens for the past two days, closes this evening. The only fault that could possibly be found with it is that it does not last long enough. We know of nothing that could more please the cultivated eye and improve the taste than a visit to the magnificent display that has been delighting the thousands of visitors to this beautiful exhibition for the past two days and evenings. There are to be seen the rarest and finest specimens of exotics and plants that very seldom are seen in these climes—plants that populate the solitary jungles of Borneo and the hardier ferns and mosses from the far north.

Thousands of Orchids, those weird, graceful air-plants, which, hanging by their long, graceful stems, seem, as they swing to and fro, to be endowed with animal life. The fruits, that are and have been on exhibition, beggar description. Grapes, whose size and beauty, and the size of the bunches, might well be termed marvellous. Pears, whose rich yellow and faintly-tinted shades of rich crimson seem bursting with the rich buttery pulp within, some of them of an enormous size, and all kinds of fruit, some that would challenge admiration anywhere throughout the world, are scattered around in profusion. It would be a hopeless task indeed to attempt to describe the bounteous gifts of nature that are scattered around here in such profusion; the fruits, flowers, vegetables, and the shrubbery being all unsurpassed.

The premium list is partly made out. The Fair closes to-night, and during to-day it will be completed. It is as follows:—

First premium for general display of vegetables and market gardening, Anthony Felton.

Second premium for general display of vegetables and market gardening, A. L. Felton.

First premium for general display of vegetables and market gardening, by an amateur, Charles Hermer.

Second premium for general display of vegetables and market gardening, James McDonald, gardener to Mr. Baird.

Third premium for general display of vegetables and market gardening, J. Eastburn Mitchell, Esq.

Favorable notice for general display of vegetables and market gardening, G. Huster, gardener to Mr. Heyl.

First premium for potatoes, early Goodrich, Anthony Felton.

Second premium for potatoes, early Goodrich, A. L. Felton.

First premium for collection of eleven varieties of potatoes, Anthony Felton.

First premium for sweet potatoes, Daniel Dunlap, gardener to Mr. Starr, Camden.

First premium for beets, Daniel Dunlap.

First premium for carrots, C. Harmar.

First premium for onions, Conrad Seibel, gardener to George C. Thomas.

First premium for cabbage, Conrad Seibel, gardener to George C. Thomas.

First premium for lettuce, A. L. Felton.

First premium for celery, Anthony Felton.

Second premium for celery, Daniel Dunlap, gardener to Mr. Starr.

First premium for egg plants, Conrad Seibel.

First premium for tomatoes, Thomas McDonald.

First premium for sweet corn, Anthony Felton.

First premium for early rose potatoes (first time shown), D. S. Hedron, Utica, N. Y.

First premium for pumpkin, Richard Price.

Second premium for pumpkin, Anthony Felton.

Of a new squash, shown second time, by C. Harmar, special mention was made.

Favorable Mention—Eight fine varieties of potatoes, grown by William Noble.

Favorable Mention—Jackson white potatoes and three varieties of Patterson's Dundee seedlings, shown for the first time.

Favorable Mention—Three kinds of potatoes, shown by William M. Shaffer.

Favorable Mention—A fine collection of vegetable seeds, shown by Maupay & Hacker.

The Committee hope that other seed growers will in future make similar exhibitions.

Favorable Mention — The Persian melon, raised by Anthony Felton, was tested, and pronounced an Oriental delicacy of the "first water," though the variety was a cantelope.

Favorable Mention—Mr. William Dulty exhibited large, early flint corn. James McDonald showed specimens of English vegetable marrow squash, noticed as thus; and a huge bean, the seed of which came from Cuba.

Favorable Mention—From Lorin Blodgett, Esq., was shown a prolific Fejee tomato, trained against a wall.

Favorable Mention—Dr. R. B. Harris exhibited a fine marrow squash of rare excellence, that received corresponding notice.

Favorable Mention—From George D. B. Keim, a collection of squash, received like notice; and evergreen sugar corn.

Favorable Mention—An interesting exhibit of the prize potatoes, by Mr. Charles Harmar. The six varieties were planted on the same day, treated by the same culture, and taken from the ground in the month of September, with the same result.

	Large. bush.	Seed. bush.	Small. bush.
½ bush peach-blow produced	6	1	¼
¼ " white sprouts "	5⅓	4 1-5	¼
½ " early Goodrich "	12	2½	¾
1 " Sachem white "	10	2	⅛
13 " Garnet Chili "	12¼	3	1
6 " Harrison "	80 estimated crop.		

FRUITS.

1st premium, large collection of pears, to Hon. Edwin Satterthwaite, N. J.

2d premium, large collection of pears, William Parry, Sinnaminson.

1st premium, best collection of apples, Franklin Davis, Richmond, Va.

1st premium, best collection of apples, B. L. Rider, West Franklin, Pa.

1st premium, best collection of peaches, Thomas McCullen, Philadelphia.

2d premium, best collection of peaches, R. H. Cummins, Smyrna, Del.

1st premium, quinces, Mary Loeman, Germantown.

1st premium, pineapples, William Joyce, gardener to M. W. Baldwin.

First premium, figs, to William Joyce, gardener to M. W. Baldwin.

First premium, melons, R. H. Cummins.

First premium, grapes, foreign varieties, J. Eastburn Mitchell, Philadelphia.

Second premium, grapes, B. J. Leedom.

First premium, Hamburg, Samuel Greasly, gardener to D. S. Brown.

Second premium, Hamburg, to J. Eastburn Mitchell.

Second premium, other dark varieties, B. J. Leedom.

First premium, Muscat, William Fowler, gardener to John Hopkins, Baltimore.

Second premium, Daniel Curtin, gardener to J. L. Erringer.

First premium, other white varieties, B. L. Leedom.

Second premium, other white varieties, Samuel Greasly.

Special premium, Gebhart Shuster, gardener to J. Heyl.

Special premium, other white varieties, Charles McAllister.

First premium, natives (aborigine), F. F. Merceron (Catawissa).

Second premium, natives (aborigine), James Kennedy, gardener to Henry Norris.

First premium, Delaware, F. F. Merceron.

Second premium, Delaware, J. Kennedy.

First premium, Concord, F. F. Merceron.

Second premium, Concord, J. Kennedy.

First premium, Diana, J. J. Mather.

Second premium, Diana, Lorin Blodget.

First premium, Catawba, Isaac C. Price.

Second premium, Catawba, J. J. Mather.

First premium, Isabella, H. A. Dreer.

Second premium, Isabella, J. F. Keim.

First premium, Creveling, F. F. Merceron.

Second premium, Creveling, Charles Harmar.

First premium, Maxatawney, L. Chamberlain, Camden.

First premium, new variety (Iona), L. Chamberlain, Camden.

Special premium, Christine grapes, from original vine, T. Bishop, East Brandywine.

Special premium, South Carolina wine grape, T. Ravenal, S. C.

A large number of special premiums were given, for which our columns have no space.

FOURTH WARD NOMINATION.—The Republicans of the Fourth Ward have nominated Mr. John R. McFetridge for School Director. As there can be only one gentleman elected to that office on the Republican ticket from that Ward, on account of the Ward being Democratic, it is to be hoped he will receive the united support of all true Republicans, and those who have the interests of the school at heart. Mr. McFetridge has always been a staunch Republican, and, if elected, the interests of the schools will be greatly benefited.

COLORED UNION LEAGUE.—Last evening Council No. 606, Colored Union League, held a meeting at their rooms. There was quite a large attendance and an address was made by an invited guest, after which some resolutions were passed. The Colored League is increasing rapidly in numbers and influence.

EXTRA ASSESSMENT. — The City Commissioners announce that there will be two places to hold the extra assessment in the Twenty-fourth Ward. First Division, Morris' Hotel, Lancaster avenue and Haverford road; Second, at Rising Sun Hotel, Lancaster avenue, above Forty-eighth street.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—About 6½ o'clock, last evening, a man named George Farley jumped overboard at Arch street wharf, Delaware. He was rescued from drowning by some citizens, and was taken to the Fourth District Station House by Policeman McNamee.

ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.—Ann Patterson, of advanced age, residing at No. 805 N. Nineteenth street, received a dislocation of the thigh, by a fall in her house yesterday. She was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a slight fire occurred at No. 775 S. Front street. The flames originated from a bed in the third story of the house catching fire. The damage was trifling.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·51	MOON RISES	4·12
SUN SETS	5·51	HIGH WATER	0·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 14
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 14
Celia	London	New York	Sept. 14
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Pereire	Havre	New York	Sept. 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 26
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 28
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Oct. 2
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Brittania	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 26
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 28
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 28
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Eleona, Smith, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, Havana, A. Merino.
Brig Prince Alfred, Siteman, Halifax, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, Boston G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr J. Allderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Captain.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Boston, Captain.
St'r Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, 16 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, 12 days from Portland, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Ring Dove, Wooster, 15 days from Calais, with ship knees, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr M. Reppiler, Collins, from Boston, with ice to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. Allderdice, Jackaway, from Newport.

Steamer Vineland, Borden, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barge W. McFadden, Ernest, 3 days from New York, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington 22d inst.

Barque Annie Ada, Cann, hence for Stockholm, at Elsinore 10th inst.

Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, hence, at Swinemunde 11th instant.

Brig Rifleman, Small, from Cette for Philadelphia, was in company with barque Lydia Hilton at New York, from Aug. 24 until the 28th, in lon. 16.

Schr W. Salisbury, hence, in going up Boston harbor on Tuesday night ran into the steamtug Ellen, Capt. Taylor, stoving the tug badly, and severely injuring Capt. Taylor, who was conveyed to his home in East Harbor.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schrs Mary Anna, Adams; Alliance, Norton; C. W. May, Kinney; and J. H. Rapp, Cole, hence, at Georgetown 24th inst.

Schr R. J. Hoyt, Parker, hence, at Washington 24th instant.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., hence, at Richmond 23d instant.

Schr J. B. Allen, Chase, hence for Nantucket, sailed from Edgartown 22d inst.

Schr Wm. Kallahan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 24th inst.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Claymont, Carr, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.

Steamer Geo. H. Ford, Ford, hence, at Georgetown 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Bunt Head Shoal having shifted to the southward, the Northwest Bunt Buoy has been moved in that direction, and now lies in five fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

The first mill S. of Sandown Castle on with Northborne Mill W. ¾ N.

The chancel end of St. Margaret's Church just touching the north end of the new Coast Guard station in Old Stairs Bay, SW. by W.

Gull Lightvessel N. ¾ E., distant one and two-tenths mile.

South Brake Buoy NW. by W. ¾ W., distant one mile.

Bunt Head Buoy SW. ¾ S., distant nine-tenths mile.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Sept. 11, 1867.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY;

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PLANTS,
FLOWERS,
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, with a band of music in attendance every evening.

Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.

Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. DREER, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

D. R. KING, President

A. W. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH........Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the great sensation at NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, of Charles M. Barras' Play of
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PRESS AND DAILY JOURNALS.
NO DISSENTING VOICE.
PHILADELPHIA EQUALS NEW YORK.
A COMPARISON ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE,
BUT NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED BY ADMIRING THOUSANDS.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, so as to conclude the Grand Fairy Spectacle at 11¼, giving ample time to reach home at an early hour.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC from 10 until 3 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1867.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
A SPLENDID BILL!
FUN! FUN! FUN! FUN!
TWO PIECES!
To commence with the Irish Drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE!
Shandy Maguire..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
After which the
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Meallable Higginflutter (with songs)
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Barney O'Connor..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE,
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
MONDAY—Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
WINE WORKS WONDERS!

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
The Last Night but Two of Shakespeare's Fairy Operatic Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
FINAL MATINEE,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 28, for Ladies and Children. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2. Admission, 50 cents. Children, half-price.
In Rehearsal, T. W. Robertson's new and popular English Comedy of CASTE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
FOURTH NIGHT of Mr. E. EDDY,
who will appear in six characters,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 26, 1867,
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Mr. E. EDDY as the GIBBENAINOSAY and Five Other Characters; concluding with THE OMNIBUS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
FIRST NIGHT OF MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
A GREAT BILL! In rehearsal, the new Play entitled LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD THE THIRD.
Also, Falconer's INNISFALLEN.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

KOPTA CONCERT.
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture. Piano.
Professor Oscar Koenig.
2. O tu Palermo. Sicilian Vespers..........Verdi
Mr. Aaron R. Taylor.
3. With Verdure Clad. Creation..........Haydn
Mad. Clara M. Brinkerhoff.
4. Solo. Violin. Fantasia, Lucia di Lammermore,
Mr. Wentzel Kopta. Lubin
5. La Morale in Tutto Questo. Don Pasquale..Donizetti
Miss Mary Thomas.
6. 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer..........Dressler
Mad. Clara M. Brinkerhoff.
7. My Angel..........Esser
Mr. J. Graf.
PART II.
1. Solo. Violin. The Witch Dance..........Paganini
Mr. Wentzel Kopta.
2. Adelaide..........Beethoven
Mr. J. Graf.
3. Scena and Aria. Opera Ernani..........Verdi
Mad. Clara M. Brinkerhoff.
4. The Village Blacksmith..........Warden
Mr. Aaron R. Taylor.
5. Somebody's Coming..........J. Andrews
Miss Mary Thomas.
6. Duetto. Come il Baccio. Masnadieri..........Verdi
Messrs. Aaron R. Taylor and J. Graf. [9 25 2t
Tickets at Trumpler's and Boner's, Chesnut street.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS. .... Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD..........Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER.
In order to give parties who have been unable to hear him an opportunity,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND NEXT,
at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30.
Admission..........50 cents
Children under 12..........25 cents
Reserved Seats..........75 cents
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. [9 16 tf
Balcony reserved for colored persons. Admission, 25c.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—
"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
An Illustrated Lecture
will be delivered
THIS EVENING,
and every subsequent evening during the present week, by J. L. RINGWALT, in response to an invitation from a number of leading citizens.
The illustrations embrace sixty splendid large and life-like colored views.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; and at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 106 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 9 23 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. William Hartmann, from the German Opera.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 26 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 21 5t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [9 24 5t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., city and Eastern manufacture. [9 25 5t
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JOBBING STOCK OF MESSRS. POLLOCK, CASSELBERRY & CO.,
By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, *without reserve,*
On Wednesday, October 2.
Particulars hereafter. [9 25 6t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.
SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7,
Will include, by order of heirs, three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.
No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, VERY FINE MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT PIANO FORTE, FINE OIL PAINTING, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2004 Wallace street by catalogue,
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back buildings. [9 24 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FINE CARPETS, MIRRORS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture.
SUPERIOR WATCHES, GUNS, ETC.
On Friday,
At 1 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, 1 gold hunting-case watch, independent seconds, with gold chain; 4 gold English and American lever watches; 2 silver do. do.; 1 gold fob chain; 2 gold guard chains, and 1 vest chain.
FOWLING PIECES.
Also, 2 breech-loading fowling pieces. 9 23 2t
Sale at No. 33 S. Eleventh street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, WINES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 33 S. Eleventh street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut secretary and bookcase; rosewood centre table, marble top; French plate pier glass; extension dining table; fine cut glass and china; chamber sets; wardrobe; sideboard; lounges, beds and mattresses; kitchen furniture, etc.
Also, a small lot of choice Sherry and Port Wine in demijohns.
Catalogues will be ready at the Auction Store on Friday. [9 26 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CITY TRADE, HAVING BEEN LAID IN STORE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE PURCHASERS THAT IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 8 22thl

GIRARD ROW
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linen, Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.
8 6]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

How the "Awful Majesty of the Law" is Preserved.

On Tuesday the Court of Quarter Sessions of our city listened to an address from the District Attorney, over which we cannot but feel the keenest shame and regret, and in our feelings we are sure we will be joined by every right-minded citizen. The occasion was the return to the Court of a writ of habeas corpus issued against Commodore Selfridge, and upon which he had refused to produce the body of an enlisted man. The return was in no wise disrespectful, but was couched in language firm and courteous, in which the Commodore doubted the jurisdiction of the local court over officers and enlisted men of the United States. The question was one of jurisdiction. It was a legal question, and one on which there is not only two sides, but the side holding that the Court has no jurisdiction has decidedly the most appearance of legal truth. In nearly all the States of the Union the exclusive cognizance of all such cases is vested in the United States Courts, and we cannot recall another State in which such authority is not recognized. Under such circumstances, we would naturally expect the law officer of the people to treat the case in that quiet, argumentative, dignified manner which the doubtful nature of the probable decision rendered proper. On the contrary, however, we find Mr. William B. Mann delivering a speech in the case of Commodore Selfridge and Captain Brown which would have disgraced the smallest pot-house politician's address to a bar-room assembly. In beginning his address, he uttered all the trite and empty platitudes which have become sterreotyped in a buncombe speech. He talked of there "being no bayonet sharp enough," or "no walls strong enough, to successfully resist the execution of the law in Pennsylvania. Then, getting warmed up with his subject, he proceeds to call Captain Brown "a whelp" and the Secretary of the Navy a "highwayman, ruffian, tyrant, and blackguard." We have no personal feeling in the matter, nor do we propose to speak further of the merits of the case than to say that both Commodore Selfridge and Captain Brown are educated and honorable men, and that the Secretary of the Navy is an official of the United States Government. But the propriety of such demonstrations does not depend on the character of the persons against whom they are directed. We know of no man, however low or despised, or lost to decency or honor, on whom a high law officer could with propriety heap such epithets as did the District Attorney. Self-respect, respect for the Court in which he spoke and the people whose cause he pleaded, should have restrained Mr. Mann from thus descending into the field of billingsgate. It surely could not harm any one, and must only rebound on the utterer of such low denunciations.

The great need (a need which we feel more and more, day by day) of our public men, is the possession of that dignity and courtesy which should be attendant on office. The holders of the places of trust and honor in our land do not realize what is due to their official positions, and degrade their offices and themselves by such language as that of the District Attorney. How can we expect to see the tone of the Bar elevated when its highest officer thus rants and rages like a common drayman, and that too in the very face of the Court? The evil influence of such an example on the younger members of the profession cannot be calculated, and the first effect is found in the case of Mr. Hirst, Jr., yesterday, who, following in the wake of his superior, called the Commodore "a blackguard and a ruffian." But with such a precedent, why should we blame the imitator?

It would seem as though both these lawyers deemed that a loud voice and violent adjectives give force to an address, and supply the place of reason and deliberate logic. There can be no greater error. The ears of the vulgar may be pleased with such denunciations, but the judgment of those whose judgment alone is valuable will condemn the style and the matter of the address, and easily see through the invective, and decide on the merits of the plea stripped of all epithets. With all the good the District Attorney has done, and there is much in him which we most heartily commend, yet the utterance of one such speech as that on Tuesday cancels a month's faithful service in the eyes of those who desire dignity as well as ability in a public servant.

In opposition to the violence of the law officer, we have to commend the quiet words of Judge Pierce and the gentlemanly remarks of United States District Attorney Valentine.

The Judge displayed a proper appreciation of the great question of jurisdiction involved, and decided to hear the argument before a full bench on Saturday. Until then he refuses the attachments asked for. This is the proper plan. It seems to us against reason that the officers of the United States should be subject to the order of a local court, when any wrong they may do can be effectually reached in the United States Court, with equal ease. Such has been the decision in several previous cases, and it does Judge Pierce credit that he refuses to act in the matter until the question of jurisdiction decided. We look with interest for the argument on Saturday, and hope, with Mr. Valentine, "it may be treated as a great question."

A Contrast.

We were accidentally among those who stood on Chesnut street when Andrew Johnson made his entry into our city, at the commencement of his swinging-round the-circle tour, a little more than a year ago. Small crowds of people were gathered along the sidewalks, but there was no cheering, no enthusiasm, no waving of banners, and wild huzzas of the multitude. It was the silent rebuke of a great city to a faithless public servant; and Andrew Johnson felt it keenly, as the frequent subsequent ill-natured allusions of Secretary Seward to the affair most clearly showed.

Last evening we stood upon Chesnut street again, and witnessed the welcome extended to the man who, perhaps, more thoroughly than any other represents the popular opposition to Andrew Johnson and his unconstitutional policy. What a contrast! What an ovation to Sheridan! As far as the eye could reach the streets were thronged with enthusiastic thousands, and then, as the Hero of Winchester, and of Five Forks, and of New Orleans rode by, gracefully bowing to the people, what cheers and shouts and the voice of a great multitude, as the sound of many waters! It was a reception which, aside from its peculiar political significance, any man might well have been proud of; but taken as the emphatic endorsement of General Sheridan, and the no less emphatic condemnation of Andrew Johnson, by the citizens of this great city of nearly a million of inhabitants, it must have been especially grateful to the former, and *ought* to be profoundly significant to the latter. The people honor General Sheridan because he is the noble representative of a principle; they despise Andrew Johnson because he has proved a traitor to that principle. The President has sought to strike down and disgrace this gallant soldier, this wise and moderate ruler; but the people heap honor and blessing upon the man who told the truth in regard to the New Orleans massacre, and who pronounced the anathema of a fervent loyalty upon the made-to-order "opinion" of a facile Attorney-General—his "broad and macadamized road for fraud and perjury to travel on."

The contrast is one which public men may well lay to heart. The people cannot be easily deceived. They will stand by any man who stands firm and true to a great principle, while no eminence of position, no empty protestations of devotion to the Constitution, can cover up treachery or make it anything less than odious and abhorred.

The State of our City Finances.

A few days since we published our views on the present condition of the finances of our city. All the facts there stated were taken from the official tabular statement of the assets and liabilities, as furnished by the City Controller. Of course we could not personally know anything about the various items appearing on the books of the Controller, and were obliged to rely entirely on the published estimates. From these estimates it appeared that the rate of taxation for 1868 was really an increase over that for the present year; and determined, as we always have been, to place any fact of public interest in the true light before our readers, we did not hesitate to call attention to the increase. Our frank confession of the fact, as set forth by the tabular estimates, has been republished in all the Democratic journals, and used as an electioneering document against the Republican party. We have now, however, to disappoint our contemporaries who have so eagerly seized upon the "admissions" of a "radical paper," and make a correction. By a clerical error in the official statement, we find that all our deductions were wrong. In adding up the "total appropriations for 1867," which, according to the table, amount to $5,362,203, the trifling sum of $2,200,000 annual interest on our city loans was omitted; so that, in order to get the correct statement of the expenditures for 1867, that sum has been counted in. Thus the total is made to reach $7,562,203. In the estimated expenses for 1868, the interest is counted in the original summing up of the Controller, which makes it reach $7,389,743, or a decrease of $172,460·52 over the expenses of 1867; so that, instead of so large an increase as was anticipated a few days ago, it appears that we will expend nearly $200,000 less. As our Democratic contemporaries did us the honor to republish our first article, we hope justice will induce them to do likewise with our correction.

Soldiers, Remember.

Let every soldier remember that the Democratic party of this city has indorsed the insults and outrages heaped upon General Sheridan by Andrew Johnson. That is a part of the platform upon which they are claiming soldiers' votes. A vote for Peter Lyle, or any of their nominees, is therefore not to be considered as an honor to a Union soldier, but is a vote to indorse Andrew Johnson in his persecution of the great heroes who led our gallant soldiers to victory and glory.

A Poor Investment.

The New York *World* thinks the Democratic investment in Andrew Johnson, last fall, did not pay well enough to justify any more experiments in that line. Our Pennsylvania Copperhead politicians, however, cling to Johnson, as they have given up all hope of doing anything this fall, except through the corrupt use of Government patronage. Johnson is doing all he can for them, but not enough to save them from disgraceful defeat.

—Isaac Vantree, of Decatur, Ill., married Miss Chapman, of ditto, rather than pay $5000, which she had recovered from him in a suit for breach of promise.

A Family Broken Up by Death in a Single Night.

On Saturday there lived a happy family at No. 1207 South Seventh street, consisting of Mr. Hussman, tobacconist, his wife, Barbara, and three children—August, aged eight years, Emma two, and Robert four years. During the evening Mrs. Hussman was suddenly taken sick, and died during the night. Subsequently the children were taken ill, and by Sunday at noon the mother and her three children were dead. Mr. Hussman was also attacked, but is still alive, and will probably recover. These sudden deaths created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and it was first reported that poison had been the agent in some mysterious way, but there was no foundation for the report. Drs. Smith and Fisher attended the family, and from their testimony, and that of two other physicians who also visited the house, cholera morbus was the cause of death. The Coroner was notified but under the circumstances no inquest was held.—*St. Louis Republican, 25th.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

No Postponement of the Louisiana Election.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Despatches from New Orleans show that General Mower does not intend to postpone, after all, the Louisiana election. It will commence on Friday, and last through Saturday. The registration has been closed, the judges of election appointed, and the places for the polls designated in New Orleans. A convention will be called, and delegates elected, though not by the majority that was at one time anticipated.

Order by General Ord.

Washington, Sept. 25.—General Ord has forbidden the assembling of armed citizens, and given explicit directions in the matter. He also intends to prevent the carrying of firearms by citizens. He has also issued a notice to unparoled persons, similar in tenor to the orders of Generals Canby and Mower.

POLITICAL.

☞ SOLDIERS!

TO THE FRONT!!

You have a contest before you as important in its results as any of your struggles on the

BLOODY BATTLE-FIELDS,

Sanctified to you by the murder of your comrades, and the desolation of their widows and orphans. Let there be

NO WAVERING IN THE RANKS!

Are we, who have fought long and faithfully to secure the perfect integrity of this Republic, to yield our cherished rights to the machinations of a party that has ever opposed us—a party that has uniformly denied every recognition of our services—a party that sought to deprive us of the means to support our families, by voting against all appropriations to defray military expenses—a party that would have allowed our children to starve sooner than vote one cent for their relief—a party that now, gathering its decayed forces for one more fruitless effort to wrest from loyal hands the unstained

FLAG OF VICTORY,

Attempts to hide its own weakness and insults our intelligence by pretending a desire to do us honor. So

THE ARCH-TRAITOR LEE

Offered to provide luxury and comfort for those who would desert the colors they had sworn to support. A few, cajoled by his pretenses, and persuaded by the arguments of the Democratic party of the North, deserted, and were treated as they deserved—as should all soldiers be treated who forsake the cause of loyalty—whether on the battle-field or in the political arena. They were

DELUDED, DISGRACED, DESPISED.

COMRADES! RALLY IN YOUR MIGHT

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT 8 O'CLOCK

AT NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

There let us with one voice avow our continued allegiance to that great cause for which our brothers in arms laid down their lives. Let us show by our numbers our intensity of feeling; and let us demonstrate to the world that the removal from spheres of command where they were so gallantly fighting the enemies of our country, of those great heroes,

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES,

Cannot be submitted to without protest.

Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of Ladies, who, it is hoped, will be present in large numbers. 9 26 2t

FURNITURE.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT. Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

POLITICAL.

☞ WELCOME TO THE HERO, STATESMAN, AND PATRIOT!

GLORIOUS SHERIDAN!

Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic!

Veterans in Freedom's Cause!

Defenders of the Union!

Patriots who have Saved the Nation!

Officers, and the Rank and File!

All who have borne Arms for their Country are invited to assemble at

NATIONAL HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

To Greet the Bravest of the Brave,

THE TRUE SOLDIER, PURE PATRIOT, AND SAGACIOUS STATESMAN,

IRRESISTIBLE SHERIDAN!

NOW OUR CITY'S GUEST.

Come, ye heroes of Potomac's Bloody Fields and Virginia's Conquered Valleys! Ye who unfettered Mississippi's waters and freed them to the Gulf! Ye who bore the Starry Flag up Chattanooga's gory heights and o'er prostrate Georgia to the Sounding Sea! Ye who hurled back the Rebel Hordes from Pennsylvania's soil, and crushed out foul Rebellion by your Crowning Victories on the Appomattox! Come all ye Heroes—Native and Naturalized—All who fought for LIBERTY in her struggle—Come, Champions of her Holy Cause, to WELCOME your Tried Comrades and Renowned Leaders,

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES,

And Express Your Sympathy with them and with

CONGRESS!!

PROCLAIM ANEW YOUR DEVOTION TO YOUR COUNTRY!

Rebuke the Perjured President

WHO PROSTITUTES HIS FUNCTIONS IN ORDER THAT REBELS AND TRAITORS SHALL RULE PATRIOTS.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG!

Stand by Your Old Tried Leaders!

General J. A. LOGAN, of Illinois,
General B. F. BUTLER,
General FRANZ SIGEL,
General CARL SCHURZ,
General JOHN W. GEARY,
Colonel F. JORDAN,
General FAIRCHILD,
General BARNUM,
Private DUDLEY,
General HENDERSON,
General HAWLEY,
Sergeant LIGHTFOOT,
General DENISON,
General OGLESBY,
General TODD,
General GRIMSHAW,
Captain ZELL,
General FARNSWORTH,
Colonel DEMING,
General FLETCHER,

And other Brave Soldiers will address the meeting.

SOLDIERS! A traitor President is plotting to UNDO ALL YOUR GLORIOUS WORK. One day he pardons Rebels by tens of thousands—on another heaps contumely on the bravest of your leaders, and strips them of command. SHALL THIS BE? Shall ALL your privations, ALL your struggles, ALL your heroic sacrifices be set at naught by the Despot and Demagogue and his guilty coadjutors? Have the immortal thousands, dead on the battle-field, indeed died in vain?

'Up many a fortress wall
They charged, those boys in blue;
'Mid surging smoke and volley'd ball
The bravest were the first to fall—
To fall for me and you!
Our brothers mustered by our side;
They marched, and fought, and nobly died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!"

After the meeting, Soldiers, Sailors, and Citizens will be marshalled by the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and proceed to SERENADE the city's

ILLUSTRIOUS GUESTS! 9 26 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1867.

Special Orders No. 73.

Posts of this army will form in order of seniority, on north side of Market street, right resting on Thirteenth street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, immediately after the close of the Soldiers' Mass Meeting, to proceed to the quarters of Comrades General Phil Sheridan and Daniel E. Sickles, to tender them the compliment of a serenade.

Every comrade will be in line.

By order of
LOUIS WAGNER,
Grand Commander.
James Given, Asst. Adjutant-General. 9 26 2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT VALUABLE Tract of Land situate in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad; it contains 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc.; two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, carriage-house, wagon-house, granary, ice-house, spring-house, etc. The farm is under good fence, and well watered by three streams; the avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees surround the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about 30 acres in valuable timber, 30 acres in meadow, balance in arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruit, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. Also the stock, consisting of eighty-four head of cattle and horses, and all the utensils of a well-regulated farm.

R. J. DOBBINS,
Second Story Ledger Building,
9 26 2t* SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.

POLITICAL.

☞ PATRIOTS AROUSE!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT

IN

MASS MEETING

ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

To Concert Measures for the Safety of the Republic!

Rebels routed in the field, and Traitors beaten at the Ballot-Box—marshalled by deserters from our ranks, backed by the patronage and guided by the craft of a

PERFIDIOUS PRESIDENT,

Threaten new dangers to our country. Liberty, Union, and Self-government are still menaced. The Holy Cause, victorious on so many battle-fields, sustained so often at the Polls and by Congress, is

NOT YET SECURED!

All our sacrifices of blood and treasure are jeopardized by the treachery of the Executive, the machinations of our old foe, and

OUR OWN APATHY!

Shall this be? Will patriots supinely suffer the fruits of victory to pass into the hands of

REBELS AND TRAITORS!

Remember that the arch-traitor and demagogue, ANDREW JOHNSON, IS STILL PRESIDENT. Remember his unmatched baseness, his flagitious designs, his cunning wiles, his despotic will; above all, remember his cabal of wicked advizers and the tremendous power in his hands. Remember that he and they will construe the slightest falling off of our majorities in any election as evidence of sympathy with them, and a pretext for defiant and armed hostility to Congress. The INFATUATED DICTATOR will plunge us in

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR!

Unless the people awe him into obedience by the significance of vast majorities. Behind the issues of who shall be Judge, who Sheriff, and who shall fill the other offices, is the great question, "How best shall the Usurper be Rebuked and Dismayed?" Philadelphia glories in the renown of being the most loyal and devoted of all the cities. Her potential voice, spoken at the polls, has for seven years past electrified the nation, Thrilled armies in the field, cheered Congress in its labors. Let it be heard again in October in thunder-tones as of yore, reanimating the loyal and confounding the traitorous.

COME, FREEMEN!

COME TO THE RESCUE!

COME IN YOUR STRENGTH TO HEAR

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF MD.
COL. R. S. MATTHEWS, OF MD.
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL.
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL, OF MD.
HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR.
HON. N. B. SMITHERS.
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.
HON. H. BUCHER SWOPE.
HON. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
HON. LIN BARTHOLOMEW.
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH.
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY.
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.
AND OTHERS.

Come with earnest hearts and high resolves!

AWAKE FROM YOUR LETHARGY!

Throw aside every minor issue; suppress all complaining.

BE TRUE TO THE CAUSE!

Be united, and for the life of the nation, remembering Madison's glorious motto:

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN!"

VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET!

The crisis appeals to your patriotism.

Remember, the only surety for

PEACE, ORDER AND LAW, LIBERTY AND UNION!

And the Payment of the National Debt, is in the

COMPLETE VICTORY

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY!

By order of the Committee. 9 26 2t

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,
DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLEOKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

John L. Hill,
Isaac McBride, } Secretaries. 9 24

☞ UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was

Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,

AND

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.

By order of the Committee.
9 21 7t ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·50	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$229·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$179·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$190·25	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$164·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$164·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$81·50	do	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s.
$174·65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$168 65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

JUST IMPORTED,
BY OURSELVES,
THIRTY CASES (3000 CANS)
FINEST QUALITY
French Peas and Mushrooms,
FOR SALE BY THE CASE, DOZEN, OR CAN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuthstp] PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Fire at Plattsburg, N. Y., August 21, 1867.

HERRING'S SAFES NINE DAYS IN THE FIRE.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—We were among the sufferers by the terrible fire on Tuesday, the 21st instant. Most of the contents had been removed from our Safe—one of your manufacture—and we did not get the Safe out of the ruins until to-day, the ninth day after the fire. The ruins of our building continued so hot that the workmen were compelled to throw water on the rubbish to give them a chance to work, and the Safe was still hot enough to burn the hand if laid upon it. After getting it open we found in the drawer some paper money, much to our surprise. There was also some gold and silver, which was all right. We consider this wonderful, after such a long and terrific heat.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARDS & CO.

ANOTHER!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe preserved my books, papers, and some money in the disastrous fire which occurred here on Tuesday night, the 21st inst. My stock of goods, being a Druggist, added to the materials of the building, gave the Safe a good roasting. This was the longest and hottest fire that ever took place in this section, scarcity of water preventing us from stopping its headway until half of the business portion of our town was destroyed.

Truly yours,
G. B. BALCH.

AND ANOTHER!!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—The Herring Safe I had in use was subjected to a severe test at the very large fire which occurred here last Tuesday night, 21st inst. My office was on the second story of a brick building. The Safe fell with the floor and walls into the cellar. On Wednesday it was impossible for men to work on the ruins, the *debris* had become so hot. I got it out on Thursday, the second day after the fire, and opened it. The valuable papers, some small account books, also some notes, were preserved in excellent condition, every line and word legible. I consider this an excellent test of your Fire-Proof Safe, and assure you it was a surprise to me to find anything inside after such a terrible fire, no water having been thrown on the building.

Truly yours,
GEORGE L. CLARK,
Attorney-at-Law, etc.

AND ANOTHER!!!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 28, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—The destructive fire of Tuesday night, 21st instant, which burned up such a large number of buildings in its course, swept away the store I occupied among its victims. I was doing a jewelry business, had one of your folding-door Safes in use, which contained a large number of watches and other jewelry. I had it removed to the sidewalk. The strong wind which was blowing at the time blew the fire upon the Safe like a blow-pipe, the exterior was very hot, as it distinctly shows; the jewelry and watches are all well preserved, though discolored from the steam of the fire-proof composition, which can easily be cleaned.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM REED.

STILL ANOTHER!!!!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 28, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—I had one of your Herring Patent Champion Safes in use, which was subjected to one of the hottest and largest fires that ever took place in a small town; the heat was of the most intense character, lack of water preventing a stoppage of the fire until it had destroyed many buildings. I removed my Safe from the ruins the next day after the fire. When opened, the books, valuable papers, wills, and some money were all preserved in good condition, no appearance of having been through such a fiery ordeal.

Truly yours,
L. D. BROOK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable security from fire known.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, the only Safes made with the new metal "SPIEGEL EISEN," the best protection against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—Notwithstanding that the grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents among the shareholders of the Riverside Institute has been postponed for a short time, the public still manifest the same interest and feeling in the success of the plan. This was evident from the large throng who visited the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, during yesterday and last evening, and subscribed to the shares.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NERVOUS DEBILITY, ETC.—As a sedative and invigorating medicine, these Pills have had an astonishing success in every part of the civilized globe. They are unaffected by climate, as their operations are the same in the torrid zone or the Arctic regions. They regulate the pulse and the action of the heart, brace and strengthen the relaxed nerves, give tone and energy to the general system, and by re-establishing a vigorous effort of the vital functions, extinguish the elements of melancholy, depressed spirits, blues, vapors, etc.
Sold by all Druggists.

NEW CARPETS made and put down, and old ones laid, at very reasonable charges. W. Henry Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE TREES are now beginning to change their dress, and we may show our good sense by following them; and since we can put on our autumn attire so cheaply by patronizing Charles Stokes & Co.'s First Class Clothing House, under the Continental, there is no excuse for any unbecomingly dressed person.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

GO TO B. F. REIMER'S Photograph Gallery when you want good pictures, No. 624 Arch street. Six Cards, or one large picture, $1.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
☞ *Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

FOR NEATNESS OF FIT ON THE BREAST,
☞ Get the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Get the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Get the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS made and put down, and old ones laid, at very reasonable charges. W. Henry Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—RODGERS.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Suddard, Mr. EDWARD M. DAVIS to Mrs. MARGARET A. RODGERS, both of this city.

HUTTON—BIBLE.—On the 24th of September, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed, Mr. JOEL HUTTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE A. BIBLE, formerly of Bellefonte, Pa.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On the 24th instant, JOHN BENNETT, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

LYNN.—On the 24th instant, BERNARD LYNN aged 95 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Bernard Lynn, No. 538 China street, below Green, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MAGARGE.—On the afternoon of the 24th instant, SILVANUS MACY, only child of Edward and Sallie R. Magarge, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1706 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. **

McGLINCHEY.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARY McGLINCHEY, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. Michael's Confraternity and Rosary Societies are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 Master street, below Second, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

MURDER.

A Jealous Husband Shoots His Wife Dead and Effects His Escape.

At a quarter before 7 o'clock last evening, the residence of Mr. E. L. Tevis, No. 721 Locust street, was the scene of a deliberate deed of blood, which had jealousy for its moving cause. The victim was a mulatto woman, about thirty years of age, Mrs. Susan Miller by name, who was employed by Mr. Tevis as a servant.

About fourteen years ago Mrs. Miller, in company with James Miller, came to Philadelphia from Chester, and were here united in the bonds of matrimony. They removed immediately to Lockport, N. Y., where they resided until two years ago. The husband had amassed a little fortune while in Lockport, and this resulted in a disagreement with his wife. Miller then disposed of his property, and they came to this city again. Mrs. Miller complained subsequently that she had been ill-treated by her husband, and, at any rate, soon after their removal to Philadelphia, the two separated, Miller going to live with his friends, near Kennett Square, in Chester county. Mrs. Miller remained in the city, living as a servant, first with a Mrs. Vanhorn, and for a year past with the Tevis family. Meanwhile the woman was frequently visited by her husband, who earnestly requested her to return to his home; but she persisted in a refusal, for the alleged reason that she had experienced bad treatment at his hands in times past.

While serving in the family of Mr. Tevis, Mrs. Miller is represented as having been quite proper in her behavior, even being averse to leaving the house on her regular half-holidays. On Monday morning she received another visit from her husband, whom she kindly welcomed. Miller again preferred his request for her to live with him as his lawful wife, and she again refused. Arrangements were then amicably made between them by which they were to consult a lawyer on the subject of obtaining a divorce. In the evening Miller again called at the house, and while there Mrs. Miller received a visit from another colored man. Miller pretended that she did wrong in thus receiving company, but she declined to converse on the subject. The matter of the divorce was then discussed the husband promising to take her to a lawyer on the following day, Wednesday.

Yesterday, about noon Miller again called at the house, and he and his wife, shortly after one o'clock, went together to the office of Alderman Beitler to make inquiries concerning the possibility of their separation for life. At three o'clock the two returned, Miller leaving his wife at the door. He was not seen again until ten minutes after six o'clock in the evening, when he suddenly entered the kitchen, which is located in the rear of the basement. The man seated himself, in response to an invitation from his wife. Two other colored women, Eliza Brown and Amelia Mickey, were in the room at the time, the former being engaged with Mrs. Miller in washing the supper dishes. Miller at once reverted to the subject of the contemplated divorce. He had been to a lawyer, he said, and had been told that he must take his wife to the attorney, that the latter might be able to receive her statement of their family troubles. Miller requested his wife to make up her mind about the matter at once, the following being the substance of the conversation which ensued, according to the statement made by the two colored women:—

"Susan," said Miller, "have you anything against me? If you haven't, why don't you live with me?"

She answered:—"You know you don't do right, John, by me, and never have."

"Will you go home with me to-night?" (to her sister's.)

"No: I will not. If I did, after a while you would get to doing as bad as ever."

"I've been to the Alderman's office again to see what more you have to say about separating."

Miller then rose up and stepped across the room, standing with his back to the range, his hands behind him. Suddenly he spoke:—

"Now, Susan, I will give you five minutes to make up your mind about what you are going to do."

"Never mind," she replied; "I am going out as soon as I am done."

"Oh!" he exclaimed, "you've got a beau, have you?"

After patiently waiting for the time to elapse, Miller drew from his pocket a five-barrelled revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired the contents of each barrel in quick succession at his wife. The first ball entered the left temple of the unfortunate woman, emerging from the top of her head. She staggered towards Miss Brown, and caught at her for support. A second and a third shot followed, and then Mrs. Miller released Miss Brown from her grasp, and staggered across the room towards the northeast corner. Miss Brown at once made her escape from the scene of the shocking tragedy by jumping through a window into the area beyond it, and Mrs. Mickey ran into the front room, adjoining the kitchen. After they had left the wretched man and his wife, they heard the other shots fired. His bloody work accomplished, Miller quietly walked out of the house, and effected his escape.

The weapon used by Miller was found upon the table, every barrel empty, although but three balls had entered the body of his victim—one at the temple, and another in the right shoulder, and a third in the left arm. Within an hour after the consummation of the deed, information of it was received at the Central Station. Chief Detective Lamon repaired at once to the house, with a number of assistants, and commenced his investigations into the affair.

It appears that Mrs. Miller anticipated some such termination to her difficulties with her husband, as she some time since declared to a Mrs. Foster, with whom she had been on very intimate terms, that she greatly feared her husband, who had threatened to kill her a year ago.

The murderer is forty-eight years of age, dark brown in complexion, of stout build, and about six feet in height. His hair is long and curly, his beard, which is mixed with grey, being worn only on the sides of his face. He was dressed, at the time of his violent encounter with his wife, in a dark, striped coat, and wore a black silk hat.

Every precaution to secure his arrest was taken at once. He is well known in the neighborhood of Kennett Square, Fallowfield, and Coatesville, Chester county, and at Lockport, New York; having resided in each of the places named.

Up to noon to-day nothing definite concerning the whereabouts of the fugitive had become known—at least, nothing that the police authorities thought it proper to disclose. But Chief Ruggles has made such a disposition of his forces that all chance or hope of escape on the part of the guilty man is effectually cut off, and it is confidently anticipated that he will be taken into custody before nightfall.

ROBBED WHILE ON A "SPREE."—Edward Fowler, a colored individual, was arrested at his boarding-house, in Lombard street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of larceny. It appears that Fowler and a Spaniard, who were boarding at the same house, had been employed upon the same vessel. They were apparently very friendly towards each other, and the night before last they went out together. They went to different places, and gradually drank themselves into a mild state of intoxication, the Spaniard having the severest attack. Whilst in this condition Fowler, it is alleged, robbed the Spaniard of $70 in money and a gold watch and chain. As soon as the victim of misplaced confidence came to his senses, he had Fowler arrested. The gold watch and chain and all the money, except $20, which Fowler had invested in clothing, were recovered. Fowler had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed to answer.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Last evening, in response to a call for Democratic citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, opposed to the nomination of David A. Nagle, about twenty-five gentlemen assembled at Mechanics' Hall. Of these at least twenty were the friends of Mr. Nagle, and notwithstanding the most persistent inquiries, no one could be found to admit that he was the author of the call in opposition to the nominee of the Democratic party, Alderman Riddle was understood to be the originator, and as he was supposed to have paid for the Hall it was suggested he should preside. He declined, and professed to be ignorant of the whole affair. As no one could be found to "assume the responsibility," no meeting was held.

THE APPROACH OF "LITTLE PHIL" IS HERALDED BY A TERRIFIC SHOWER OF HAIL—AN INTENSE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE GLAZIERS IS THE RESULT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon this city was visited by a sudden and terrific hail-storm, which raged with great fury for about twenty minutes, accompanied by torrents of rain. It came upon us almost without warning, and took by surprise those especially who were within doors at the time. Not gradually, but with a sudden rattle and roar, multitudinous pebbles of ice, varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg, came down from a straggling Arctic cloud, and the whole city started up as one man, in consternation.

The direction of the storm was from the north, or a little to the west of north, so that the houses on the south side of the streets running east and west received its full force and sustained the most serious damage. The wide streets, such as Market, Arch, Spring Garden, Coates, and Girard avenue, paid a corresponding penalty for their ample width, and along their entire length there was scarcely a pane of glass left whole where the shutters were not instantly closed.

On that portion of Arch street along which the procession accompanying General Sheridan passed, it was not necessary for the people to raise their windows to get a full view of the hero; they could glance at him through the chinks in the broken glass. Perhaps the most signal damage was inflicted upon the Chesnut street front of the State House, its great distance from the street giving the shower of ice full sway. It presented this morning a most dilapidated and forlorn appearance, with scarcely a pane unbroken. The lofty cupola of the Merchants' Exchange likewise came in for a full share of shivered glass, about 150 panes on the exposed side being crushed to atoms while the opposite side was left intact. At the Mechanical Bakery, on Broad street, eighteen hundred panes were demolished. The window-panes at the St. Lawrence Hotel, on Chesnut street, suffered to the number of about 100; while the Continental and the Bingham House were proportionately damaged. At the Methodist Episcopal Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street, the shattered panes numbered 60; at Germon's Photographic Gallery, on Arch street, 135; at Groom's Gallery, on Second street, above Spruce, every pane in the four large skylights was broken, to the number of 280, the rain pouring into the building and inflicting a damage of about $1500; while the other large photographic establishments in different sections of the city were almost equally damaged. At the Asylum for the Blind over 200 panes of glass were broken and a chimney blown down. The crashing of glass and the falling bricks caused quite an excitement among the children, but no one was hurt.

As many of the large warehouses on Market and other business streets are without shutters, the rain poured into them through the broken windows, damaging goods in many places to the value of from $1000 to $5000. It is estimated that the loss of property in and about the city will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

The trees along the streets and in the Park and public squares suffered greatly. The pavements and walks were covered with fresh green leaves and small twigs, which the sharp ice severed from the limbs, while many huge branches were torn from the trunks of the trees by the force of the wind and the weight of the rain. The latter fell in torrents for a quarter of an hour, flooding many of the streets, down which broken boxes and boards were carried with a rush. Culverts and cellars were likewise overflowed and damaged by the water to a considerable extent.

The street passengers sought refuge in every available nook and corner from the furious pelting, but the poor brutes who are forced to drag all sorts of contrivances through the streets were not so fortunate, and many of them became quite unmanageable under the piercing shower of ice. Several runaways were the result, but generally no damage ensued, save in the breaking of the vehicles to which they were attached. A horse belonging to Mr. Thomas Lawlor, which became entirely uncontrollable, started on a wild gallop from Twenty-third and Hare streets, Mr. Lawlor being thrown to the pavement and seriously injured. He was removed to his residence, No. 2211 Clayton street.

The hail stones, as already stated, varied in size from a pea to a hen's egg, and in shape from a perfect sphere to a flat oblong mass. Their structure was quite curious. The centre of the mass was usually of hardened, milk white snow, surrounding which was a circle of perfectly transparent ice, and without this a rough conglomerated covering, to which, in many cases, smaller round masses of ice adhered. The quantity of hail which fell covered the ground to the depth of two inches in places where the water had an opportunity to flow off before the hail was melted. In small yards and other exposed enclosures, whole barrels full could have been gathered up after the subsidence of the storm.

Considerable jocularity was indulged in after the shower. The newsboys and bootblacks amused themselves and astonished verdant old gentlemen by pressing together huge handfuls of hail, and representing that these outlandish lumps fell from the heavens in one mass. One gentleman remarked to us that "many of the hail-stones would weigh a pound;" and another asserted that "he was terribly frightened, and began to think, with a shiver, of what his grandmother had told him when a child concerning the end of the world."

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY.—It is only within late years that we have begun to be sensible of the immense resources of the lithographic art. In the imitations from oil paintings the most marvellous effects are produced by the artistic blending of colors and the combinations of the different shades. Indeed, some of the best efforts of our lithographers are so like the oil paintings which they counterfeit, that it requires a pretty close inspection before one can assure himself that the chromo imitation is not a genuine oil painting. The principal manufacturers of these fine chromos in this country are the firm of L. Prang & Co., No. 159 Washington street, Boston. All our readers who are lovers of the beautiful will remember their "Picnic in the Woods," and two other companion pictures, the "Quails" and the "Ducklings." But, fine as these works undoubtedly are, the new chromo of Correggio's "Magdalena" throws even their merits into the shade. This fine chromo is a copy from the picture in the art gallery in Dresden, and preserves most of the points of merit of that most beautiful and lovely work of art. The tender and sweet expression of the Magdalena, which has been considered a type of the most perfect woman, has been reproduced most marvellously in the chromo. The picture can be seen at Mr. G. W. Pitcher's, No. 808 Chesnut street, where it is for sale at $10 per copy.

To those lovers of the beautiful in art who admire these productions of skill in chromo-lithography, it may not be amiss to give a short account of how they are produced. The stone used in lithographing is a species of limestone found mostly in Bavaria. The surface of the stone, after being prepared, is drawn upon with a crayon or ink prepared for the purpose. The oil color is then applied with a roller, the lines drawn upon the stone retaining the color, the other part of the stone not drawn upon resisting it. In a chromo, the first proof is a light ground tint covering nearly the whole surface. It is only a faint, shadowy resemblance to the finished picture, and seems more like a shadow than an outline. The next proof contains the outline of another tint, and so on, every impression putting on a different color or shade of color, until all the varied tints of the original painting that is sought to be copied are produced. The last impression gives the resemblance to canvas so necessary for a finished appearance. During the various printings, a single error in shading is instantly detected by a practised eye. In the chromo of the "Magdalena" twenty-four separate impressions had to be made to produce the effect. With these twenty-four impressions there have been a great many more distinct shades produced by the combination of the colors.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—The following political meetings take place this evening:—

Third Ward—The Democratic Ward Executive Committee will meet, at 8 o'clock, at L. R. Denan's, Fifth and Queen streets.

Seventh Ward—The Republican Association of the Fourth Division meets at Mr. Bell's house, No. 1903 Lombard street.

Twelfth Ward—The Twelfth Ward "Boys in Blue" meet at their headquarters, N. E. corner of Fourth and Green streets.

Twentieth Ward—The Union Republican Association of the Seventh Precinct hold a meeting at the house of S. Boggs, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Master streets.

The Republican citizens of the Eleventh Division meet at the hall of Messrs. Weiss & Bro., No. 1642 N. Tenth street.

Twenty-fourth Ward—The Republicans of the Third Division meet at the William Penn Hotel, Market street, below Thirty-ninth.

Twenty-sixth Ward—The Union Republican Executive Committee meet at the house of Mr. Hugh Scott, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets.

The loyal citizens and soldiers of Germantown meet at the Town Hall to participate in the serenade to General Sheridan.

The Young Men's Keystone Club meet at No. 1621 Market street, at 7½ P. M.

MISS McCAFFREY'S CONCERT.—On Friday evening, at Musical Fund Hall, Miss Caroline McCaffrey will give a concert, in which she will be assisted by her sister, with Madame Behrens and Messrs. Simpson and Aaron R. Taylor. The well-known reputation of Miss McCaffrey, as well as her aids, guarantees an entertainment in every respect of the first order. The performance is varied with quartettes and trios, and is judiciously selected. We can promise those who attend that they will listen to cultivated voices, of rare natural merit, in pieces to which they are well adapted, and which are popular throughout all the music-loving world.

RECEIVING "STOLEN SWEETS."—William Hunt, who keeps a junk shop at No. 40 Almond street, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon a charge of receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that William—who is not by any means a "sweet William," although he dealt in "stolen sweets"—had been concerned in buying the sugar stolen from Gottlieb's sugar warehouse, which was entered and robbed a few nights since. William had a hearing before Alderman Moore, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

FIRE.—About 5½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the premises No. 827 Judson street. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The damage will not exceed $100, as the fire was put out before the flames had got much headway.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew has extended an invitation to General Sheridan and his staff to visit the Arch Street Theatre to-morrow evening.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

His Formal Reception at Independence Hall This Morning.

Long before the hour appointed for the formal reception of Major-General Philip A. Sheridan by the Mayor and Councils of this city, a large and eager crowd had collected in and about the State House, where the ceremony was to take place.

As the hour approached, all who were not connected with the City Government or the press were politely shown the way to the door, and at twenty minutes before one o'clock a strong force of police made their appearance at the Chesnut street entrance to Independence Hall, forcing their way into the dense mass of people congregated on the sidewalk.

Then they separated into two columns, and marching in opposite directions, drove back the surging crowd, until a space leading from the steps to the street—about twenty feet in width—was cleared.

Through this open space the members of the City Council from time to time made their way, and a few minutes before one o'clock, both branches of that body were called to order in their respective Chambers, by Presidents Spering and Marcer.

His Honor Mayor McMichael, accompanied by the members of Councils, then repaired to the room on the first floor which has acquired a world-wide celebrity as Independence Hall.

It was, indeed, eminently fitting that the welcome of the great loyal city of Philadelphia should be tendered to one of the Republic's most illustrious sons and bravest defenders on this hallowed ground.

The Mayor took his station at the rear of the hall, with the Presidents of the two branches of Council on either side, the other members of these bodies forming a close line which reached to the door. And thus they awaited the coming of the hero of the day.

About one o'clock a great shout of welcome was raised by the multitude without, announcing the approach of "Cavalry Phil." He was in full uniform, and accompanied by a portion of the Reception Committee of Councils, and by Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, Colonel George H. Forsyth, and Lieutenant Colonel John Schuyler Crosby, of his military staff.

General Sheridan alighted from his carriage he was greeted by loud and long rounds of cheers, but the presence of the large force of police prevented a recurrence of the violent demonstrations in the way of crowding and handshaking which he encountered last evening at the Baltimore depot.

The party passed quickly into the main hall of the State House, and thence, through another cordon of police, into Independence Hall, where he was received with hearty cheers by the gentlemen assembled therein. The Mayor advanced half way to the door and took the guest of the city by the hand, conducting him to the rear of the room, and then addressed him in the following words of welcome:—

"General:—Here, in the birthplace of the Republic—here, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted and proclaimed, the city of Philadelphia, through its constituted authorities, bids you welcome; you who have fought so gallantly in guarding the life of the Republic; you, who have acted so wisely in maintaining the principles of the Declaration.

"It is not possible for me to put into adequate speech the feelings that prompt this welcome, and I shall not attempt it. Intensely loyal as this community was during the war to crush the Rebellion, it delights to honor those who marshalled its armies and led them to victory—intensely national as this community now is, it delights to honor those who are earnest in their purpose that the triumph of law shall equal the triumph of the battle-field. In both these respects it recognizes in you one who is pre-eminently deserving. Three years ago the whole country rang with your exploits in Virginia; to-day the whole country rings with your exploits in Louisiana. The fiery courage which hurled back the legions who sought to destroy the national flag finds its fitting counterpart in the steadfast devotion that resists all efforts to impair the national supremacy.

"General:—For you and such as you eulogiums are needless. Your own true heart faithfully interprets to you the sympathies of the nation you have served and are still serving so well. But while this is so, my fellow citizens, in whose behalf I am now speaking, would not forgive me if I did not at least say that among the heroes whose deeds were most inspiring, none stands higher in their affections than Cavalry Sheridan; among the martyrs who have suffered in their cause none fills them with more profound respect than the deposed commander of the Fifth Military District.

"General:—I have now the honor to introduce to you the Councils of Philadelphia, and in their name, and the name of the people of the city, again I bid you welcome."

The welcome of the Mayor was spoken with great vigor and earnestness, and was at times interrupted by applause, especially when he referred to Sheridan as the "hero of Louisiana," as "Cavalry Sheridan," and as the "deposed commander of the Fifth Military District." At the conclusion of his Honor's address, General Sheridan—a man of deeds, and not a man of words—in a tone that was scarcely audible to those who stood in close proximity, responded as follows:—

"I regret very much that I am unable to express my appreciation of the high honor which you have conferred upon me. I can only say that it will highly gratify me if you will convey to the Councils of the city of Philadelphia and to its citizens my heartfelt thanks for this kind reception. I regret very much that I am not able to more appropriately express my appreciation."

The General was then presented by the Mayor to the Presidents and members of Councils, who passed out of the Hall by a temporary passage way through one of the rear windows, after they had taken him by the hand. The doors were then thrown open, and the good people of Philadelphia commenced to pour through the room, to pay their respects to the hero of the Shenandoah and New Orleans.

This evening General Sheridan will be tendered a serenade at the house of the friends with whom he is to stop, in Germantown; and to-morrow evening he will be present at the great soldiers' meeting at National Hall, after which he will be serenaded at the Union League House.

MEETING TO EXPRESS RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL GRIFFIN.—At half past 12 o'clock this afternoon, a meeting of the officers of the 5th Army Corps met at the Commercial Exchange, to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of the late General Charles Griffin. Among others present were Major-General H. G. Sickel, J. W. Hoffman, Brigadier-General Charles M. Prevost, Charles H. Herring, Colonel J. C. Biddle, Captains Story, J. C. Bankson, C. M. O'Callaghan, Mitchell, and W. S. Pine. The following resolutions of respect were passed, after the meeting had been called to order by Major-General H. G. Sickel, with Captain J. P. Bankson as Secretary:—

Whereas, Almighty God has removed from among us our late commander, fellow soldier, and friend, Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, whose ability, bravery, and many soldierly qualities have long since been graven on our hearts. Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of General Griffin, the army has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and our country of one of its noblest and most patriotic sons.

Resolved, That we point with pride to his record, and at his decease call to mind the high tribute paid him in the field by a comrade in arms while living:—"The General who never uselessly sacrificed the lives of his men, although always ready to risk his own." True to his character he died at his post, and in his loss we mourn not only the able commander, but the true-hearted gentleman and zealous friend.

Resolved, That to his bereaved wife is extended our deepest sympathy, and may He who wipes away tears from all eyes endue her with resignation to His will, and give her His perfect peace.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

A committee of three prepared a letter of condolence to be sent to the widow of General Griffin.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Lewis Winban, while proceeding up Chesnut street last night, had his pocket picked of a silver watch valued at $20. At the hearing before Alderman Beitler he stated that while in front of the Girard House he felt a hand in his vest pocket, and seized the arm of the person, and while holding him a person seized him (Winban) by the back of the coat-collar and threw him around, saying, "That man did not steal your watch."

He had this person arrested, who answers to the name of William Walls, and resides at No. 131 N. Sixth street. He bears a very good character, but the Alderman was compelled to hold him in the amount of $800 bail to appear at the next term of Court.

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.—Union Republican State Committee Rooms, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1867. The Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, will address Republican meetings as follows:—
At Reading, September 28—Evening.
At Frankfort, October 1—Evening.
At Downingtown, October 4—Evening.
At Phoenixville, October 5—Evening.
He will also speak at Chester, evening.
GEORGE W. HAMMERSLY, Secretary.

THE KOPTA CONCERT.—General Sheridan has been invited to be present at the Kopta Concert, at Musical Fund Hall, this evening.

R-R-R-RIP GOES YOUR COAT TAIL, OR your pocket, as you catch it on a drawer knob in whisking around at your store. Had it been one of the neat Drawer Pulls we sell, it could not have happened.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MOVABLE HAT AND CLOTHING HOOKS, attached to neat walnut frames, so that they may be fixed in a few minutes in a closet, wardrobe, or entry, and removed again without trouble. Several styles for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STAIR RODS, OF VARIOUS LENGTHS AND breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons, and Bands for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 19§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Assemblage of P. R. Notables Near Washington.

ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS LOST IN THE WOODS.

The Battle Postponed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The Evening *Star* has the following:—This morning, about 5 o'clock, the number of carriages and the movement of a pretty steady procession of vehicles across the Long Bridge, indicated that something was "out," and the initiated understood that it was the departure of the crowd who proposed to be present at the prize-fight this morning between Barney Mullen and Dan Dillon, of Philadelphia, for one thousand dollars a side. A large number of omnibuses, and nearly every hack in the city, were engaged for the trip, and parties started from various points, Jack O'Leary's, near the railroad depot, Price's stables, the Delmonico Oyster Bay, Campbell's, the Kirkwood, etc. Barney Aaron and his party started from the latter locality. In the anxiety to make a sure thing of being present at the affair, numbers of persons had congregated in the vicinity of the various starting places soon after midnight, and the air being rather cool, they had rather a shivering time of it.

The Crowd.

Among the crowd present were a large number of the notables of the prize ring. Barney Aaron was, of course, the observed of all observers. He looks in excellent condition, but still wears a dark circle about the left eye, and a slight twist of the nose, the result of Sam Collyer's sockdologers in the Aquia creek fight. Barney was accompanied by Bill Ryall and Tom Allen, the renowned English pugilists, who are now giving exhibitions in company with Aaron.

Allen offers to fight the United States or the world for $5000 aside. Among the other prize-ring notables present were Raish Bolster; Jim Henrietta, of Baltimore; Joe Casey and Walter Goodrich, of Philadelphia; Dooney Harris, of New York, who fought Tom Chandler in California; Oyster Jack, of the Hammill House, Philadelphia; W. E. Harding, of New York, the champion three-mile runner of America, and who is matched to run with D. E. Kelso, champion of Canada, for $2000 a side, at Aurelia, Canada, on the 19th of December next; Butt Riley, John Beard, of Baltimore; Frank Thomas, of Philadelphia; C. T. Mullen, brother of the fighter, and a number of the Pennsylvania Legislature and others; Jim Cusick, of New York; Joe Edwards, Jim Dunn, Jack Rooney, Alderman William McMullen, of Philadelphia; Harry Mulligan, Andy Arthur, Harry Henry, Jem Walbing, of Philadelphia.

Mullen is backed up by his brother Arthur, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the stakes of $1000 a side are held by James Smith, of Philadelphia.

Mullen stopped last night in Georgetown, and with his seconds, Barney Aaron and Dooney Harris, proceeded this morning to a house near the ground, on Hunter's farm, between Washington and Alexandria, where they awaited the arrival of the other parties.

Dillon made his headquarters at Teddy Ryan's, in Alexandria, and left there this morning with his seconds—Butt Riley, of New York, and Jim Henrietta, of Baltimore. Butt mistook the meeting place, and went some five miles up the Leesburg turnpike. Dillon is backed by Mat Ulrich, of Philadelphia. Considerable money has been bet, the odds being in favor of Mullen.

The ropes for the ring were laid by "Oyster Jack," of the Hammill House, Philadelphia, and at 9:45 A. M. Mullen shied his castor into the ring, and entered, accompanied by his seconds, but Dillon not appearing, the fight was adjourned until 1 P. M., to give Dillon time to reach the ground.

The Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A. S. H. White, Esq., of the Interior Department, and Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived in Washington last evening, four days from the North Platte, the Commission having adjourned at that point on the 21st instant, to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, on the 8th of October, for the purpose of making arrangements to meet the five tribes—Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Camanches, at Medicine Lodge creek, eight miles south of Fort Larned.

Mr. White reports that the council with the Chiefs of the Brule, Ogallala, and Cheyenne tribes was successful. They agreed to meet the Commissioner at Fort Laramie on the 1st of November next, and in the meantime they will send out runners amongst their people to bring in to the council at that place those who have not yet been met with.

At the council with the Indians, on the 19th inst., at North Platte, they attributed the present troubles to the building of the Smoky Hill Railroad, and the wagon road through the Powder river country to Montana, which, they allege, divide the best hunting-grounds now left to them. They wanted these two roads to be abandoned by the Government, and desire to be permitted to hunt as long as the game lasts, when they would be willing to try and cultivate the soil. The next day the Commission met the Indians in council to respond to their propositions, which was done by General Sherman, who read the paper prepared by him of the sense of the Commission, the substance of which has already been published.

The Indians who were then present understand that they have entered into a contract of peace.

Mr. White will leave Washington again about the first of October to meet the Commission at Fort Harker on the 8th. At present the various members have separated. Commissioner Taylor, the President of the Board, is at Chicago. Gen. Terry is at his headquarters at St. Paul, and Senator Henderson at his home in Louisiana, Mo.

Generals Sherman and Harney are at St. Louis; Colonel Tappan left for Denver, Colorado, on the 21st; and General Sanborn, who is disbursing officer of the Commission, remains at Omaha attending to the shipment of supplies to the Indians of the upper Missouri river, whose crops have been destroyed by the grasshoppers.

Kansas Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The *Republican's* Wyandotte (Kansas) special dispatch, says that the German Convention, which was held at Topeka on Monday last, adopted resolutions against the Sunday and Temperance laws, and declared it would not support any man for the State Legislature, or municipal office, who would not give a written pledge to oppose such laws. An unsuccessful effort was made to commit the Germans to negro suffrage. The female suffrage question was not touched.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 110¾@110⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109@110¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109⅛@109¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107⅞.
United States 10-40s, 99½@99¾.
June and July 7·30s, 107¼@107⅜.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Flour less firm; stock scarce; high grades shipping brands, $12; standard shipping extras, $11; winter Wheat superfine, $9·50@9·75. Wheat heavy at 10c. decline; prime to choice red, $2·60@2·65. Corn dull; white, $1·27@1·28; yellow, 1·33@1·35. Oats lower; sales at 60@70c. Rye steady at $1·90@1·95. Provisions quiet; prices fair under the Southern demand; for Bacon the prices are less firm, but nominally unchanged. Cotton dull; middling uplands are quoted at 23@23½c.

FOURTH EDITION

Fires in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A fire last night destroyed five dwellings at the corner of Chicago avenue and Clark street. The loss is $11,000, with an insurance of $5000. Later in the evening another fire occurred at No. 710 Fulton street, destroying that and two adjoining buildings. The loss is $6000, fully covered by insurance.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Mary Pyle was tried upon a charge of being a common scold. A large number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony, taken all in all, was rather against the defendant. The jury, after remaining out four hours, returned a verdict of not guilty, imposing the costs upon the defendant. The Judge, informing the defendant that the evidence in the case would have warranted a conviction, ordered her to give security in $2000 to keep the peace.

Ellen Clawny was charged with assault and battery upon Ellen Scott. The evidence was that Mrs. Scott called upon Mrs. Clawny for an explanation of remarks made in defamation of her character. Angry words, of course, arose, and brickbats and China bowls were exchanged; and the two women were so inseparably mixed up in the offense that the jury had to acquit, imposing the costs upon the defendant.

John Rementer was charged with assault and battery upon Frederick Eavy, with intent to kill. The evidence was that on the evening of July 10th the defendant went to the door of Eavy's saloon, at the corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street, and pointed a pistol at him. He (Eavy) immediately fell down behind the bar and crept upstairs and got his own pistol. When he came down Rementer was gone. He had heard previously that Rementer had threatened to kill him.

The defense offered no evidence, but it was argued that there was no evidence that Rementer's pistol was loaded or was a deadly weapon; and unless that was proven, a count charging an assault with intent to kill could not be supported.

Verdict—Guilty of an assault with intent to kill.

William Flynn pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William Cotter. On last Saturday night two weeks ago, Flynn got into a Bridesburg car slightly under the influence of liquor. When Cotter, the conductor, asked the passengers for their fare, and Flynn gave him a twenty five cent note, and received his change, he insisted that he had given the conductor a fifty cent note, and was entitled to more change. The conductor looked over his money, and found that Flynn had not given him a fifty cent note, and so told him. He then called the conductor opprobrious names, and struck him. The two then engaged in a fight, which was stopped by the intervention of the passengers.

The Court ordered him to pay a fine of $25, and the costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—Motions and rules in equity were before the Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$100 5-20s '65..cp	110	400 sh Read R....ls	50⅝
$1200 City 6s, New..ls	100¾	41 sh Penna R	53
2 sh Cam & Am	126¼	15 do	53
11 do	126	45 do	53
11 sh Southwk Bk	108	44 do....2d	53
6 sh Leh V R	57½	15 do....ls	53
100 sh Read....s30	50½	100 do	53
100 do....s10wn	50½	6 do....2d	53⅛
SECOND BOARD.			
$5000 City 6s, mun	100¾	100 sh Hestonville	12¾
$1900 do..O.K&O	98¾	100 do....s60	12¾
$11000 U S 10-40s..rg...c	99⅛	100 sh Sch N stk	14
36 sh Reading R.trf	50¼	100 sh Sch N Pf....b3	27½

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

FLY NETS. } KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p§

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
9 25 26t]
W. B. LEVAN,
Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 22 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

ANY ONE HAVING RECEIVED A 4-4 Brussels Stair Carpet, about ten yards long, from the Preston Steam Laundry in mistake, can receive information in regard to their own carpet by applying to
E. T. MILLIGAN,
9 25 2t* No. 26 N. ELEVENTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
§4smw1r0 Philadelphia.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realised by the exchange.
On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do. $189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do. $199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do $174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $269 31 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $81 23 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $199 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do. $174 33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.) [8 5 1m5p

THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF JAPAN.

Reliable accounts concerning the people and Government of Japan are difficult to obtain. Many errors have obtained currency among Americans concerning this isolated and singular people. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the idea that the Government of Japan has a double head, that there are two Emperors, one political and the other spiritual, and that the political Emperor is the Tycoon (or Taikeun), who lives at Yeddo. There is but one head to the Empire, and he is the one who has been supposed to be the spiritual Emperor, and lives at Miako. The Tycoon is the fourth in authority from the Emperor. The Government of Japan is an unlimited despotism in theory. There is no written Constitution. The will of the Emperor, when proclaimed, becomes the law of the land, without let or hindrance. The only external control upon the exercise of power is custom. All the people of Japan, including the officials, are held beneath the sway of custom. What has been for a long series of years must continue to be. The precedents of a venerable past are of supreme authority. We may not safely transgress the traditions of the Fathers. "Well enough" is to be "let alone." It is not best to enter upon novelties.

Hence Japan abounds in governmental regulations and in social customs which are justified only on the ground of their antiquity. The very ground of attack by a Yankee would be the ground of defense by a Jap.

Any official connection with the Government exalts an individual above common men. The higher the grade of office the further is the incumbent removed from the sphere of ordinary existence. The Supreme Ruler of Japan is lifted up above all creatures. He dwells apart in a life of sublimated isolation. Thus he exists apart, "grand and peculiar," but whether "gloomy" or not one cannot say, but many presume that in the society of his wives and in the supreme administration of affairs he manages to have a pretty cheerful time of it. His attendants are the chief dignitaries of the land. He is called the Son of Heaven, but in fact the only real hearty sentiment of worship which the Japanese people possess is towards their Emperor. His dynasty is the oldest in the world. Authentic records of the present reigning family are in existence which carry its history as far back as six hundred years before Christ.

Under the Emperor there are three hundred and sixty-five (perhaps one or two more or less) reigning princes, each of whom has his department. There is a large aristocracy in Japan distinguished by the wearing of two swords. Any male born to this mark of superiority begins to wear his two swords as soon as he appears in public. The children wear their wooden swords. The two-sworded gentry have special privileges, and superior consideration in society.

In Japan, of those not connected with the Government, and who are engaged in productive labor for a livelihood, the agricultural class occupy the highest social position. The class of mechanics comes next, and the merchants or traders rank lower than either. This is as it should be. It would be better for this nation if the influence which social position brings to bear could be so directed that our young men would be encouraged to become farmers or mechanics rather than counter-jumpers or book-keepers.

In regard to grades there is one singular appointment in Japan. The *tanners* are a proscribed class. Other classes will not intermarry or even associate with the class of tanners, except so far as business intercourse requires. The term "leather," when applied by us either to heads, sixpences, or medals, is one of reproach, but in Japan the opprobrium is of much wider and prevailing extent.

The families of Japan are all divided into groups of *five*, for the more perfect administration of the law. Five families living contiguously are under the governmental sway of one head. These groups of five are again grouped under a governor of high authority, and so on until you reach the grade of the princes. In a group of [illegible] families each one is held responsible [illegible] good conduct of all, so far as this, [illegible] misconduct of one person is reported [illegible] the Government by a person not of his group, punishment is inflicted on all belonging to the group which contains the offending member. Thus a most constant and searching [illegible] of espionage prevails throughout [illegible]

It is [illegible] a person to do anything which is [illegible] to his neighbors. A system of passports also prevails, and a traveller, on arriving at a new place, must give a satisfactory account of himself to the officials. This [illegible] would come rather hard to us [illegible] Americans, especially those accustomed [illegible] New York city life—where a man usually is ignorant of his next-door neighbor, and [illegible] care to be enlightened. But the system in Japan is very efficient for the prevention of crime. It makes every one interested in the obedience to the laws of all his immediate neighbors. It will not do to shut one's eyes to the transgression of others.

There are no laws in Japan relating to the union of the sexes, no marriage laws, no legal protection for women against the ills which may attend upon the relations of the sexes. Yet there is very little polygamy or bigamy. And the large proportion of Japanese husbands and wive lives together in peace and continuity. The reason why monogamy prevails is because of the increased expense of attending upon the support of more than one wife. Most of the Japanese are in moderate circumstances. The same reason which the American bachelor gives for having no wife, the Japanese gives for limiting himself to one. Those of the highest rank practise polygamy more or less.

Five hundred years ago began the present dynasty of the Tycoons (as we are accustomed to spell the name). The Tycoons belong to the class of princes. At the time mentioned the prince who founded the dynasty of Tycoons had a small district, was comparatively poor, and in fact one of the humblest of the princes. But he was a man of superior parts, a man of energy, daring, and skill. He added to his landed possessions. He enlarged his territory. He amassed wealth, and became in time the *executive* officer of the Government, the one who carried into execution the laws of the empire.

At his death he left to his heir not only an important territorial domain, but also an important office, both of which have grown in importance from that time to this. So that now the Tycoon is the envy of all the princes. It was in consequence of his position as the executive officer that our Government fell into the mistake of making its treaty with the Tycoon, when Commodore Perry established international relations between the United States and Japan. The mistake was discovered when the expedition was at Japan, but it was then too late to rectify it.

The English Government thought best to follow in the line of our error, and also made its treaty with the Tycoon, and so have the other Governments, and it was not until this last year that these treaties were ratified by the Emperor.

Meanwhile the repeated assassinations of foreigners by Japanese have been in consequence of this original mistake, and not in consequence of hatred of foreigners. Those who were envious or fearful of the growing influence of the Tycoon, or who wished to keep the "balance of power" after the fashion of European rulers, were devising means whereby to "take down" the Tycoon, as we say in this country. One way which occurred was to assassinate foreigners, and thus bring the Tycoon into trouble with the great nations with whom he had made treaties. And these secret assassinations could be perpetrated with comparative impunity, because the Emperor had not ratified the treaties. But now that this has been accomplished, the previous danger to the life of foreigners has passed by. Unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have a great respect for Americans and for Europeans. They appreciate the power and the resources, the productions and the wealth, of America and England.

The Tycoon was shrewd enough to locate all the ports of entry within his own district when he made the treaties. The result is that he gathers into his own coffers all the income from the tariffs. They have not gone into the hands of the supreme Government. And as he lays tribute on all exports as well as imports, he has reaped a rich harvest. He is at present, practically, the leading power of the empire next to the Emperor.

The Japanese are a people who desire knowledge. In this respect they are in marked contrast to the Chinese. They are quick to learn, and they are anxious to extend their sphere of knowledge.

One of them has translated the entire Constitution of the United States into the Japanese language, with explanatory notes of his own, to be published for the enlightenment of his countrymen. Some seven Japanese young men are now in this country gaining a liberal education, and they show superior intelligence and great facility in the acquisition of knowledge. Most of them are supported by their friends, or by a Japanese prince.

The state religion of the Japanese is Buddhism, derived from the Chinese.

The Japanese have an original religion of their own, which was supplanted by Buddhism. But these "gods of the country," numbering many millions, according to the statements of the religious books, still receive some attention and regard. One sees all about Japan, by the road-side, little shrines set up to these aboriginal gods, and votive offerings laid in or around them. If a Japanese is travelling, and does not wish to do anything more expensive, he will very likely toss a stone to the shrine as a recognition of the national gods; and hence one will see by the side of these shrines heaps of stones which have been gathered one by one in this way. The theory of this national religion is, that there was in the beginning three gods existing in a mysterious unity. The Japanese history of creation represents the islands of Japan as having been first created, and as being the best product of divinity.

The Japanese have not much real faith in Buddhism. The selfishness and greed for money and satisfaction in the good things of this life which characterize the Buddhist priesthood have destroyed the confidence of the people not only in the men, but in the religion they represent. Then Buddhism is a foreign religion. It was propagated by the zeal of its first missionaries from China. It won converts from among the rulers, and thus became the state religion. Then it was fastened upon the people by enactments, which made every deed of real estate and every contract void if either of the parties thereto is not a registered member of one of the ten or dozen Buddhist sects, and is not a member of some Buddhist temple. Thus it is well-nigh impossible for a Japanese to transact business unless he is a Buddhist by profession. A large part of the people are followers of Confucius, and regard Buddhism and all religions with a certain skeptical contempt. The writings of Confucius contain nothing which can be called religion, if one means by religion the relation which one holds to the Divine Being or Beings. His writings are made up of the discussion of the relations which exist between the members of the human family, and set forth the duties which belong to husband and wife, parents and children, neighbors and friends, fellow-citizens and foreigners. The followers of Confucius are without a religion—they are atheists and positivists.

In the middle of the sixteenth century the Romish Church sent its missionaries to Japan, and the Romish priests claimed hundreds of thousands of proselytes. But they began to lose influence by jealousies and quarrels among themselves, especially between the Jesuits and Dominicans. Each was striving to get full control over the chief officers of the Government. The people and the Government, moreover, became alarmed at their assumption of supreme power in behalf of the Pope at Rome, which was an affront put upon their own Emperor. At last the Government decreed the banishment of the Romish priests. The people rose against them. They slew some, drove others off in boats, drowned a number in the sea, and finally cleared Japan of every priest. They proceeded still further, instituting the severest measures against the proselytes to Romanism. They burnt down all the churches. They destroyed every book that had in it the name of Jesus. They broke up and trampled under foot all the crosses, and so proceeded until they had crushed out the last life from the Romish Church, and left not a vestige of the religion. Laws were then promulgated against the Christian religion of the most severe character, and these laws are in force until this day, and the name of "Christian" in Japanese is a synonym for that of "artful usurper."

Our American Protestant missionaries have now been there eight years, and by their prudence and excellence have shown the people what the Christianity of America is, and that no fear need be felt that the American missionaries are seeking to usurp the Government in behalf of a foreign potentate. It is hoped that these laws against Christianity, the only religion forbidden by Japan, will soon be repealed. When this is accomplished, and when the commercial intercourse between the people of the United States and the thirty-six millions of Japan shall be largely increased; when the Bible is translated into Japanese, as is now being done by devoted Christian scholars; and when self-denying preachers shall go in sufficient numbers from this country, we may expect to see the intelligent, knowledge-loving, industrious people of Japan lifted up into the light and liberty, the culture and salvation of a Christian nation.

THE USES OF ALCOHOL.—The London *Athenæum* says a good word for alcohol. Without it the beverages of mankind would be a dreary dead level of slops. People drink fomented liquors for the alcohol in them. The cheap wines of France and Germany will never be generally drunk in England till they are sold at a price that will make their alcohol as cheap as beer on the one hand, or low-priced ports and sherries or spirits on the other. Alcohol is sold in beer, ale, and porter, at about two pence an ounce, in spirits at from three to six pence, and in wines at from six pence to three shillings or four shillings an ounce.

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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE OF

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Harness from $14 to $525.

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They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

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(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

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IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
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All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

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CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

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MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

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LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. BADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

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Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
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MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

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Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
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All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

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Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 25¾

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AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
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FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
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PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

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GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
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PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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News of Authors and Forthcoming Books.

Longfellow is spending the summer at his Nahant cottage, meditating, we hope (now that his Dante is before the world, a great and lasting success), some new essay either in poetry or prose.

Miss Crane, who made such a decided success some years ago with "Emily Chester," has a new novel in press, called "Opportunity."

Holmes is busy on the remaining chapters of his "Guardian Angel," which is to be published in book form in November.

Owen Meredith has sent over the proof-sheets of his new volume of poems to his American publishers, that the book may be brought out here in the Blue and Gold series at the same time it appears in 16mo. form in England.

Browning is putting the last polish on his new "Romance in Verse," having hidden himself away in a little French hamlet for that purpose. He promises his London and Boston publishers to be ready for them in October, but he is too famous a poet to hurry out his productions, even to keep his engagements with the waiting press.

Emerson, whose recent volume of poems, "May Day and Other Pieces," has not lessened but rather increased his fame as a poet, is getting ready for a course of lectures to be read in Boston some time this year.

Whittier, who has been spending a good many summer days by the sea this month, gives no sign of a new volume, but his "Snow Bound," and his "Tent on the Beach," having by this time reached a sale together of over fifty thousand, will suggest, we hope, companion pieces for Autumn and Spring, thus making a complete American poem of the seasons.

Edmund Quincy is sending the last forms of his father's Memoir to press, a book sure to be hailed with enthusiasm, for it will be an eloquent record of a patriot's life, the story of a long and noble pilgrimage, the history of one of the most honorable careers in our land.

Lowell spends his vacation at home this year, among the groves of Elmwood. Everybody wants him to write more "Nooning Stories," like that which came to us in last January's *Atlantic Monthly*. He will bring out a new volume of poems this autumn.

Norton is at Ashfield, his summer home, occupied with editing the *North American Review*, and reading the proofs of his translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante. It will be printed in uniform style with the "Divine Comedy" in Longfellow's translation, and is to be published in October or November.

Mr. Hale, who has taken front rank as a story-teller, will follow up his "Man Without a Country," and "My Double," with other good things, during the coming months, for the readers of the *Atlantic*. He is occupied, it is said, with a certain "Rag-man and Rag-woman," whose adventures he will shortly relate in his own capital manner.

Higginson is rowing his summer boat in Newport waters, and getting up excellent papers for his numerous admirers. When he wrote "The Artist's Dream," he showed his hand as second to none in that difficult vein of composition.

T. B. Read has been breathing Maine air this month on the coast of York. He sails for Rome in a few weeks, from which city he will send home pictures and poems worth having.—*Boston Transcript.*

Preserved in Ice.

About 40,000 pounds of fossil ivory, that is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths, are bartered for every year in New Siberia. As many as ten tusks have been found lying together in the "Tundra," weighing from 150 to 300 pounds each. Notwithstanding the enormous amount already carried away, the stores of fossil ivory do not appear to diminish. In many places near the mouths of the great rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, the bones and tusks of these antediluvian pachyderms lie scattered about like the relics of a ploughed-up battle field. Entire mammoths have occasionally been discovered, not only with the skin—which was protected with a double covering of hair and wool—entire, but with the fleshy portions of the body in such a state of preservation that they have afforded food to dogs and wild beasts. The mammoths appear to have been suddenly enveloped in ice, or to have sunk into mud which was on the point of congealing, and which, before the process of decay could commence, froze around the bodies and preserved them in the condition in which they perished. It is thus that they are occasionally found when a landslip occurs in the frozen soil of the Siberian coast, which never thaws even during the greatest heat of summer to a depth of more than two feet; and in this way, within a period of a century and a half, five or six of these curious corpses have come to light from their icy graves. A very perfect specimen of the mammoth in this state was discovered in the autumn of 1865, near the mouth of the Jenissei. An expedition was despatched to the spot by the Imperial Academy of Sciences last summer, and Mr. Lumley, her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, states that it is considered the result of the expedition will disclose some interesting facts in the natural history of a former creation.

What is Done with Old Clothes.

A writer in *Cassell's Magazine*, the new London publication, says:—

"Many of the garments are converted to fresh uses. The first object of the purchaser is to see if the garment can be revived and sold once more as an article of dress. It is therefore carefully 'clobbered' or mended, supplied with a fresh gloss, and in this improved condition is re-exported. A vast quantity of old clothes find their way across the Channel to Ireland, and this accounts for the fact we so often notice, that the Irish peasant, when in ordinary dress, is always to be seen in a swallow-tailed coat of the past generation. Black clothes, if they can afford the amount of good cloth, are made into waistcoats; but even if there is only a very little that is unworn, it is purchased to be cut up and made into caps, for which there is a great market in France. To Holland mainly go all the cast-off coats of the soldiers. They are there converted into under waistcoats, and used as a protection against the damp of that country, the Hollanders having a preference for red cloth for this purpose, as it is supposed to be, and indeed is, a greater absorber of heat than any other color. The officers' coats, of course, serve many purposes before they reach Mynheer. If we go along Holywell street we see that there are plenty of them hanging up for sale, and if we ask the salesmen what becomes of them, we find that they are sold for masquerades; but many that are too much worn for that purpose will still yield enough sound cloth to make facings for the civic officials of the Northern powers. This fact I learned from a man in the trade, but I should fancy that Prussia, at least, now that she has grown powerful, is above putting her servants into the cast-off finery of other nations."

Wealth of the Ancients.

Crœsus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000. He used to say that a citizen who had not sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death, left £19,624,000, which Caligula spent in twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,500,000. He had purchased the friendship of Coro for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed the sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April. He spent £147,000,000. Appius spent in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination of his affairs, that he had only £80,000, poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in some vinegar, a pearl worth £80—not several hundred pounds, as is commonly stated—and she swallowed it.

—Mr. A. Jones and Mr. M. McCoole are to give joint exhibitions in the West. How beautiful to see brethren spar together in unity!

Anecdote of Faraday.

An English paper says:—"Faraday's language was always simple, and the only poetry in which he ever indulged was the earnest expression given to some of those great truths of which he was the discoverer. He sought to reach the mind of every hearer through more senses than one. He never told his listeners of an experiment; he always showed it to them, however simple and well known it might be. 'If,' said Faraday once to a young lecturer, 'I said to my audience, This stone will fall to the ground if I open my hand, I should not be content with saying the words; I should open my hand and let it fall. Take nothing for granted as known. Inform the eye at the same time that you address the ear.' And this was the great secret of Faraday's success. Every one left the theatre of the institution in Albemarle street satisfied that he had really acquired some useful knowledge, and that he had gained it pleasantly and without toil or labor."

Shakespeare's "Seven Ages."

Mr. Walter W. Skeat writes to *Notes and Queries*:—"In a poem entitled 'This World is but a Vanyte,' from the Lambeth manuscript 853, about A. D. 1430, printed in 'Hymns to the Virgin and Christ' (edited by F. J. Furnivall, for the Early English Text Society), at page 83 we have a very curious comparison of the life of man to the seven times of the day. The number seven is here determined apparently by the *hours* of the Romish Church. Thus, corresponding to matins, prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline, which were called in old English *uhtsang, primesang, undernsang, middaysang, nonsang, evensang, nightsang*, we have the following periods of the day and of man's life:—1. Morning. The infant is like the morning, at first born spotless and innocent. 2. Midmorrow. This is the period of childhood. 3. Undern (9 A. M.) The boy is put to school. 4. Midday. He is knighted and fights battles. 5. High noon (*i. e.*, nones or ninth hour 3 P. M.) He is crowned a king and fulfils all his pleasures. 6. Midovernoon (*i. e.*, the middle of the period between high noon and evensong). The man begins to droop, and cares little for the pleasures of youth. 7. Evensong. The man walks with a staff, and death seeks him." It seems very probable that Shakespeare was familiar with this old "morality," and derived from it the leading idea embodied in the celebrated speech of "Jaques."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to inquire and report whether all debts due by the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company have been fully paid and satisfied, and whether all claims upon the same have been extinguished; and, further, to inquire and report upon the facts necessary to a proper decision of the question whether the said Court shall decree a dissolution of the said Company, and whether they shall direct that the balance of moneys in the hands of the officers of the said Company be paid to the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests in said corporation, hereby notifies all parties interested as above to attend at the office of J. HILL MARTIN, Esq., No. 217 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., prepared to substantiate their claims, if any, against said corporation, and to object, if aught they have to say, why the said Court should not make the decree and direction above mentioned, or else be forever debarred from any objection in the premises.

9 21 stuth6t* m CHARLES EYRE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL R. JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JONATHAN BOOKE, Executor, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, October 10, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 252 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 26 thstu5t CHARLES GIBBONS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS McGUIGAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund in the Court arising from sale of premises No. 2 Strawberry street, under proceedings in partition, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 30, 1867, at 3½ P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, Esq., No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 19 th s tu5t

ESTATE OF CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of CHARLES ALLMENDINGER having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to

PALMYRA ALLMENDINGER, Executrix,
No. 624 N. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. 9 5 th6t*

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 4m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

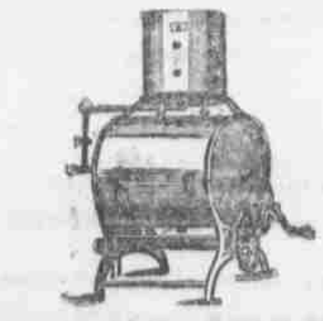
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3 stuth3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
60,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·60
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000,80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value...	$1,070,280·75
	Cost. $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $41,102·26. Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel.

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital..........$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus..........946,713·98
Premiums..........1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·13. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 12 31§

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000,

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867..........$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
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Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
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S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
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Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
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John P. White,
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CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
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HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
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Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
NO. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.

The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.

The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—

WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The BOXER—414 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—

METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.

The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.

The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.

The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.

The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thst10t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108	Woollen Blankets.	10,589	Trowsers, mounted
16,111	Uniform Coats.	75,000	Trowsers, Foot men's.
10,202	Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170	pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400	Uniform Jackets.	3,800	pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777	V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000	pairs Brogans.
53,76	Knit Jackets.	131	pairs Boots.
20,000	Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000	Shirts.
21,000	Sacks Coats, unlined	300	Drawers.
28,752	Great Coats, infantry.	49,437	Cap Covers.
17,503	Great Coats, mounted.	265	Caps.
		75	Hats.
		1,241	Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SLOOP YACHT GENERAL HANCOCK.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fast sailing sloop yacht General Hancock, together with her entire outfit, built by Albertson & Brothers, at Philadelphia, in 1866.

The vessel can be examined daily at the Hanover Street Wharf, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The vessel must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
9 23 7t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, October 19

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain T. N. Cooksey, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., and every two weeks thereafter.

Freight taken for all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

The Passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

Freight now being received at Pier 18 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
9 24 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 4§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11§ PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

IMPEACHMENT.

Speech of Senator Conkling.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, was chosen President of the New York Republican State Convention at Syracuse, yesterday. Upon taking the chair he said:—

Andrew Johnson had said that the Thirty-ninth Congress, chosen in the midst of war, was unequal to the problem of peace and ignorant of the public sense; yet after the elections of 1866, no less than before, veto followed veto, until in a year there were twelve or more, and this in a republic. In England, crowned monarchy as she is, there has not been a veto in one hundred and sixty years. Britons, though their Constitution permits it, will not brook the executive throttle upon acts of Parliament. Vetoes were hateful to the man who cut off Charles' head, and to the men who dethroned James for granting amnesty to traitors; and they are hateful to the men who are breaking down railings to royal parks, and carrying universal suffrage. But in free America we bear vetoes, and we could be thankful if vetoes were the worst of Executive inflictions. We have deeper wrongs than these. We see bills vetoed, and then when they become laws and we see them evaded and defied upon pretense that they are wanting in the very things for which the veto was put forth. We see the nation insulted by a message to Congress, intended to stab our financial credit; a message wickedly intimating that by chastising traitors the American people have become liable to pay the debts of the lately rebellious States. In plain perversion of law, if not in open defiance of law, we see the removal of the unflinching Minister of War, who has been a "cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night" through the long watch and agony of the Republic; we see the most brilliant soldier of his time deprived of his command and treated like a culprit, because he is ably and successfully executing the laws of the land; we see others equally blameless driven from their posts of duty; we see reconstruction hindered and prevented, restoration and Union baffled, order destroyed and peace disturbed by every makeshift and subterfuge that sinister invention can desire; to cap the climax of usurpation and effrontery, a proclamation issues, giving oblivion to treason in its rankest, guiltiest forms. This proclamation, without law and against law, assumes to override the disabilities imposed by act of Congress not only, but which New York, and every other loyal State—unless Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware be exceptions—have declared shall be imbedded in the bulwarks of the Constitution itself. What does all this mean? It means usurpation as much as Louis of France meant usurpation when he said, "The State—that is me." It means that the Executive grasp is clutching unlawful and dangerous forms; it means that the acting President of the United States, and those whose creature he is, are assuming forbidden prerogatives, meaning to wield them not only to the public detriment, but for purposes aimed against the security, if not against the existence of the Government. Do you ask me how far they will go? I answer, as far as they dare. Do you ask how far they dare go? I answer, as far as the approaching elections shall bid them dare. Do you ask for the remedy? It lies, in the first instance, with the people at the polls, and afterwards, if need be, with the people in Congress assembled. I do not mean, as some have insisted, that Congress should remain in perpetual extraordinary session, and strain or transcend the Constitution by taking from him the Presidential powers vested by the Constitution in the Executive alone; nor do I mean that Congress should, by any legislative device, attempt to circumvent or supersede the chief Executive office. As well might a court, because a Sheriff or Marshal was unfaithful, attempt to execute its process itself. The Constitution says the President, not Congress, shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. If the President cannot be trusted with the functions of this office, if he has done acts which forfeit his right to exercise the powers of his place, if he is so fatally bent on mischief that he is not fit to be left unwatched or untied, the Constitution prescribes the remedy. It is not that Congress shall usurp or curtail the Executive office, nor that the two Houses shall crouch like watch-dogs baying to prevent Executive action. No such contrivance finds place in the charter of our liberties. No extremity can ever justify it. Any condition of things demanding such a resort will demand something more. It is not for me to express nor even to form an opinion of the grounds of impeachment which may exist. The duty I may in another place be called upon to do imposes silence and abstinence upon me; and besides, from the outset it has been my earnest hope that the country might be spared the anxiety and disturbance incident to deposing the chief officer of the Government. But I may be permitted to say, that whenever the acting President cannot be restrained within loyal limits, except by being shorn of the constitutional powers of his office, and kept continually cowed by sessions of Congress avowedly maintained for that purpose, the welfare, the dignity, the judgment, the conscience of the nation will demand higher and sterner methods. If, indeed, such a juncture shall ever arise, let the grand inquest of the nation present the accused for his crimes and misdemeanors; let him have an impartial trial, and if found guilty, let him be consigned by judicial sentence, as he will be, by the enlightened judgment of mankind, to an infamy as immortal as the cause he has betrayed. But such a proceeding is a last resort. If anything can curb the President before it is too late, it is our success in the canvass now progressing. The public journals of our political opponents, feeling the odium of openly espousing the Executive, are nervously and boisterously disclaiming affiliation with him, but the strategem is too transparent, and it comes too late. The diminished Union vote in Maine and California, although wholly due to local and personal issues, is set down to Presidential popularity, and immense harm has already come from the encouragement thus derived. Should other States be equally heedless of the general interests at stake, should the Union column falter, every vote cast against us will be counted an indorsement of the recent acts of Andrew Johnson, and will embolden him to yet other aggressions. The issue then is between distraction, commotion, and exhaustion on the one side, and on the other, union, tranquillity, and prosperity. The country wants repose, wants an end of reconstruction, not only for the sake of reconstruction, but for the sake of the interests which lie behind; the statesmanship of the nation is needed for other questions; the commercial and industrial affairs of the country, the interests of American labor, and especially the finances, now becoming in some quarters the subject of wild and ruinous theories. All need the most careful and enlightened treatment. Taxes press upon the people; prices are oppressive. Relief is a just and reasonable demand, and it can be found both in legislation and administration, if we can but get rid of the needless political conflicts and collisions in the Government, which jar into ceaseless commotion the minds and energies of all concerned.

—A young Virginian shot the back of his brother's head, supposing it to be a squirrel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go smoothly, like the machine itself. 9 13 4ptf

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 lutbset

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEPTION

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1867.

The members of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, with the ladies of their families, are invited to meet Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN at

THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON FRIDAY, 27TH INST.,

Between 12 o'clock noon and 3 o'clock P. M.

9 25 2t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office, No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.—Philadelphia, September 25, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER RELIEF FUND:—

William E. Garrett & Sons	$100 00
Howard Hinchman	25 00
Lafourcade Bros. & Irwin	25 00
Stuart & Bro.	50 00
St. John's Episcopal Church, Pequea, Pa.	10 00
	$210 00
Previously acknowledged	$4796 50
Total	$5006 50

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
1t Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

A MISSIONARY MEETING, IN FURtherance of the work of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will be held on THURSDAY Sept. 26th, at 8 P. M., in St. Paul's Church, Chesnut Hill. A train leaves Ninth and Green streets at 7 P. M., returning to the city at 10·40 P. M. 9 25 2t*

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

In accordance with Act of Assembly, the City Commissioners notify the citizens of the places for holding the Extra Assessment for the year 1867. The Assessors will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until 7 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 25th 26th, and 27th days of September.

First Ward—At Bouvier's, corner of Greenwich street and Moyamensing avenue.

Second Ward—At Richard Andrews', Moyamensing avenue, above Federal street.

Third Ward—At John Conrad's, No. 539 Queen street.

Fourth Ward—At Adam Basher's, No. 712 Passyunk road.

Fifth Ward—At Michael Schwartz', N. E. corner of Third and Gaskill streets.

Sixth Ward—At Wellington's, corner of Second and Quarry streets.

Seventh Ward—At Lewis Victor's, N. E. corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.

Eighth Ward—At Joseph Reigel's, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Locust streets.

Ninth Ward—At D. B. Bel ler's, No. 1619 Market street.

Tenth Ward—At Columbia House, Nos. 111 and 113 Broad street.

Eleventh Ward—At Jesse Shelmire's, No. 209 Green street.

Twelfth Ward—At Joseph Edwards', N. E. corner of Fifth and Lynd streets.

Thirteenth Ward—At office of Alderman Plankinton, N. E. corner of Franklin and Spring Garden streets.

Fourteenth Ward—At Samuel Durham's, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Callowhill streets.

Fifteenth Ward—At George Hensler's, N. E. corner of Fifteenth and Brown streets.

Fifteenth Ward—At Christian Gerne's, No. 2102 Coates street.

Sixteenth Ward—At Louisa Siner's, S. W. corner of Fourth and George streets.

Seventeenth Ward—At — —, S. E. corner of Front and Master streets.

Eighteenth Ward—At George W. Simons', No. 522 Richmond street.

Nineteenth Ward—At Benjamin Rodgers', S. E. corner Frankford road and Adams street.

Nineteenth Ward—At John Dorr's, N. W. corner of Amber and Ella streets.

Twentieth Ward—At George Metzger's, S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.

Twentieth Ward—At John Fox's, S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.

Twenty first Ward—At J. P. Morris', Quinton Hotel, Main street, Manayunk.

Twenty-second Ward—On the 25th instant, at the Branchtown Hotel.

Twenty-second Ward—On the 26th and 27th, at General Wayne, Main and Washington streets.

Twenty-second Ward—At Barbara Roop's Hotel, Main street, opposite Church street.

Twenty-third Ward—At Daniel Faunce's, No. 4213 Frankford street.

Twenty-third Ward—At the house of R. N. Murray, Bustleton.

Twenty-fourth Ward—At Rising Sun Hotel, Lancaster avenue, above Forty-eighth street.

Twenty fourth Ward—Morris' Hotel, Lancaster avenue and Haverford street.

Twenty-fifth Ward—At George Huber's, Rising Sun village, on the 25th instant.

Twenty-fifth Ward—At John Smith's, Aramingo, on the 26th instant.

Twenty-fifth ward—At Thomas Dickson's, Bridesburg, on the 27th inst.

Twenty-sixth Ward—At Smith Furlough's, S. W. corner of Broad and Shippen streets.

Twenty-seventh Ward—At Benjamin Sharp's, Forty-third and Market streets.

Twenty-eighth Ward—At Miller's Hall, S. W. corner of Camac and Norris streets, on the 25th inst.

Twenty-eighth Ward—At John Searis', Nicetown lane and Ridge avenue, on the 26th inst.

Twenty-eighth Ward—At J. W. Scott's, Germantown road and Broad street.

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
9 24 3t City Commissioners.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867.

9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the first of October next.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until the first of October.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
September 11, 1867. 9 12 thst

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m10

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will positively CLOSE on THURSDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock. Contributors will please send for their articles on Friday morning.
THOMAS MEEHAN,
1t Chairman of Committee on Exhibitions.

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"
PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL	COLOR TO OLD AGE	
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS

TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury.

Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,

8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 frp ABOVE CHESNUT.

RARE MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

8 27 tuthsimrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $856·34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 1f No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY DRY GOODS, NOW COMPLETE.

Prices always marked down to meet every decline, so that buyers not fully posted may purchase with confidence. We give our customers all the advantages that accrue

From a full, fresh, well-selected stock,
From the reliable character of our goods,
From our uniform, always lowest prices,
From the immense variety we exhibit,
And from our invariable fair dealing.

We have good assortments of the following, viz:—

Ladies' Cloakings,
Fall Cloaks,
Fall Shawls,
Winter Shawls,
French Poplins,
French Merinoes,
Wool Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
Black Poplins,
Black Delaines,
Black Silks,
White Merinoes,
White Alpacas,
Blankets, Quilts,
Flannels, Prints,
Tickings, Towels,
Linens, Muslins,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Cassimeres,
Overcoatings,
BOYS' FINE CLOTHINGS. [9 7 stuth

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
9 2 lm NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests $1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 37½, to $1.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.

The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.

Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1 37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
129] NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
19 lbm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINENS, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 17 tuf6t

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 19 thmstrp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 lm No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM IS NOW vacant at No. 307 South THIRD Street. Reference given and required. 9 21 3t*

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A GOOD LOCAtion, boarding for a family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and five children, for the fall and winter, for which a good price will be paid; and one where there are no other boarders would be preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Box 1257 Philadelphia Post Office, stating price per month, and location, and time when an interview can be had. 9 25 6t

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR

SMYTH & ADAIR,

Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Superior Silver-Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(Up Stairs.)

WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET

(Second Floor).

6 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 232 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 27 16tharp J. G. FULLER.